THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Miss Perkins Gets Labor Wars

Steel Workers Vote No Strike

Colombia Holds Leticia Again

Yale Honors Doctor Roosevelt

Canada Sees Liberals Win Out

Banker Harriman Must Answer

THE troubled labor situation in the United States goes into the hands of a woman when President Roosevelt designates Secretary of Labor Perkins as having full power to represent him and to act as she deems advisable. The action is taken after signing of the new law creating a labor board. Secretary Perkins emerges from the eclipse which fell upon her with the creation of NRA and the national labor board. The new law ends Senator Wagner's authority, and the President's designation of Miss Perkins virtually removes General Johnson from the heated disputes. Steel workers and steel manufacturers will immediately file their demands with the Secretary, with the steel strike held in abeyance—Can this brilliant, experienced woman bring out a better basis for settling bitter industrial quarrels?

¶ New York's Iron Age believes there will be no steel strike because the workers are against it. This leading trade magazine says that when a secret vote of the workers in several plants of the U. S. Steel Corporation was taken, with 90 per cent of the men voting, the highest vote in favor of a strike was only 7½ per cent. At this one plant, the Farrell Works of Carnegie Steel, 251 ballots favored a walkout, while 3176 opposed—No determined union leaders, it would seem, could override so emphatic a mandate as that.

¶ Colombia receives Leticia back from the hand of the League of Nations and the long difficulty with Peru is at an end. This jungle village near the Peruvian-Colombian line, important as a port, was seized by Peruvians in 1932 on the grounds of Colombia's neglect of a treaty agreement. The two nations sent in armies and ships and fought several battles. The League was appealed to, sent a commission. Brazil has recently acted as host and intermediary and a mutually agreeable settlement was reached—The League scores cleanly for having nipped in the bud a disastrous war.

¶ Yale University confers upon President Franklin Delano Roosevelt the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Prof. William Lyon Phelps says pithy things in presenting the Chief Executive. "The President has done more to make the first page of the newspapers interesting than any other President in time of peace." "He is a man of today and uses modern methods." "On the radio he is a great artist, speaking to the whole nation as if conversing confidentially with an individual." And then this graphic distinction—"Former Presidents had Congress on their hands; Roosevelt has Congress in his hands."

¶ Canada sees a political upheaval replace Conservatives with Liberals in Ontario and Saskatchewan Provinces. After 25 years of Conservative rule, Ontario's Parliament will have 66 Liberals in its 90 seats. Mitchell F. Hepburn, aggressive young leader, will succeed George S. Henry as Premier. In Saskatchewan Conservative rule has lasted five years. Dissatisfied agriculturists have brought the big changes—They shout for a new deal with the dirt farmer being dealt unto first.

¶ Tokyo fears the naval conversations in London may result in a common front against Japan at the 1935 conference. The newspapers give many columns to refuting the statement of American Rear Admiral William V. Pratt that Japan's claims justify no increased naval ratio. Admiral Pratt points out that Japan does not have to cover the world as does Britain, has not two ocean fronts like the United States, could not be blockaded, and that its national income does not justify equality—Tokyo shouts back the "tremendous advance of the Japanese Empire."

¶ Austria experiences bomb explosions in Vienna and many other cities on the first anniversary of the outlawing of the National Socialist Party. Socialists are blamed for some of the damage, but it was Nazis apparently whose flaming swastika fired an apartment house in Vienna. The bombs wreck factories, cable towers and telephone booths in spite of police precautions. The Government's despotic methods of suppression have been only outwardly successful—The iron hand often nurtures the spark it tries too desperately to snuff out.

¶ New York City sees Joseph Wright Harriman convicted of falsifying books of the Harriman National Bank and misapplying funds. He may be given sentence of 80 years and a fine of $80,000. Federal Judge Knox commends the verdict as a highly salutary one. Nine banks of the New York Clearing House Association, which guaranteed the Harriman, are now engaged in making up $2,835,000 to the depositors—Bankers catch their breath, but these acts of justice help banking.

Putting the Columbia at Work for Power and Drought Relief

Lower Left: By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Grand Coulee Project to Cost Millions

Upper: Artist's Conception Imposed on Aerial Photograph. The Contractors' Town Site Is in Left Foreground and the Government's Town Site in Right Foreground. Lower: Map of Area Benefited, Showing Location of Dam to Be Constructed and Irrigation Field.

President Gets Degree at Yale; Conant Honored

Homage Paid Roosevelt at 233d Commencement—1100 Graduate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20—President Roosevelt, who 30 years ago graduated from Harvard, today received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University.

The colorful commencement exercises, the 233d in Yale's history, were held in Woolsey Hall, in which were assembled the 1100 candidates for degrees, and some 1900 additional members of their families and alumni. Hundreds of Yale alumni were unable to gain admission to the hall, which was filled to capacity.

In addition to President Roosevelt, honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were conferred upon Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, and upon Dr. William Lyon Phelps, for 40 years a member of the Yale faculty.

Professor Phelps in presenting President Roosevelt for the honorary degree said: "As a leader of the people President Roosevelt might be described as exactly the opposite of Fabius the Cunctator. Former Presidents have had Congress on their hands; Franklin Roosevelt has Congress in his hands. Many persons had begun to wonder if it were possible for a national legislature in troublous times to function wisely or indeed to

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Things Present

Each year 3,000,000 visitors flock by train and automobile into America's outdoors to view its scenic wonders and Henry Edison Williams tells about it in "Uncle Sam Announces the Big Show" in the Weekly Magazine Section. An international temperance movement with a membership of 1,000,000 women is the subject of Dorothea Kahn, in "W. C. T. U. Activities Encircle the World." Jack Starr-Hunt offers an article on General Lazaro Cardenas, candidate for President of Mexico, in "Mexico's 'Next President,' Cardenas."

The "Moments Musical" series is continued today on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

The "Celebrities Off Parade" article tomorrow deals with Theodore Roosevelt. This series appears every Thursday on the Editorial Page.

The regular features on Thursday include: Young Folks' Page, Cartoons of the Week, and With the Inventors.

Spokane Parades In Honor of Big Power Project

Bids Are Opened for First Unit in Development at Grand Coulee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

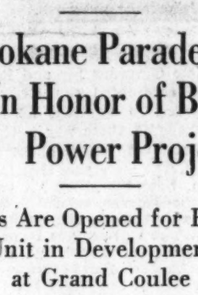
SPOKANE, Wash., June 20—Unless errors are found, the Silas Mason Company, of New York, bidding $29,339,301.50, will receive the contract for the Grand Coulee Dam. Six Companies, Inc., builders of Boulder Dam, bid $34,555,582.

The bids for the low dam of the great power project were opened in the presence of Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation; Mr. R. F. Walter, chief engineer, United States Bureau of Reclamation; Mr. Frank A. Banks, engineer in charge of field investigations and construction at the dam site; contractors, sub-contractors, engineers, state and city officials, members of the Columbia Basin Commission, and representatives of cities of the Inland Empire. Thousands of persons from many towns in Washington and neighboring states, interested in the opening of the bids, crowded the streets.

As the successful contractor has to post a $5,000,000 performance bond as a guarantee that he will complete his contract, it is easy to understand why the number of bidders was curtailed. A staff of government engineers began checking data as soon as the bids were opened. Construction of the dam will get under way about July 1.

Final arrangements for completing the dam made the day a notable one

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

is presented in

Celebrities Off Parade

The intimate side of the famous leader and President as seen by William Dana Orcutt, Author and Publisher.

TOMORROW
on the Editorial Page

'No-Report-Card' Idea Upheld; Mayor to Plead for Economy; Motor Vehicle Claims Held Up

Norma Brighton Millen on Trial, With Jury Picked in Ten Minutes; Newton Superintendent of Schools Defends System

The Boston Day

All experiments are expected to invite criticism, to produce problems. The no-report-card system being tried out in Newton, according to retiring Superintendent John Lund, is no exception.

Parents' protests, climaxed last night by the presentation of a petition at the city school meeting, "brought out nothing," he says, "which we did not already know about."

The plan, put into effect last fall under the leadership of Mr. Lund and several others, was expected to eliminate "inferiority complexes," and develop the desire to excel scholastically for the sake of knowledge, rather than high marks. Parents, however, said they couldn't tell how their children were getting on in school if they didn't bring home report cards.

Mr. Lund notes the protesting group last night was "quite small," points out that the new system actually has found wide favor with what he calls "a large majority" of Newton parents. The administration, he declares, realizes the experimental nature of the plan and that it will require changing before reaching a fully workable state.

Weather

Hard on the Keels

Sea-going yachts wandered up onto the Wollaston Boulevard along the South Shore last night, disputed the right of way with weary motorists for an hour or so. The motorists finally won out, but only after the herculean efforts of yacht owners, and some of the motorists themselves, had inveigled the marine vehicles back into their natural habitat. It was all because of yesterday's "sou'easter," which, besides blowing boats up onto roadways to further ensnarl already much ensnarled motor traffic, did thousands of dollars damage to the Cape Cod strawberry crop, disrupted electric power service in many cities and towns, and held up shipping until late in the evening.

Norma Millen Trial

First Witness Called

The first witness was called shortly after noon today in the trial of Mrs. Norma Brighton Millen, charged as an accessory after the fact of murder and robbery in connection with the hold-up of the Needham Trust Company on Feb. 2. Her husband, Murton Millen, his brother Irving, and Abraham Faber, convicted of the crime, await formal pronouncement of the mandatory death sentence.

Immediately following convening of court this morning Judge Nelson P. Brown denied defense motions to quash the indictments, but allowed motions to abate and dismiss as far as reference to Irving Millen is concerned.

Statutory limitations and legal practice make it normally impossible to convict a woman of an offense committed in the presence of her husband, especially when the latter is charged in connection with the same offense. The existence of an "irresistible" influence, or coercion, is assumed in these cases. Mrs. Millen thus will be tried only on the state's claim tha she harbored, assisted, and concealed Faber after the commission of the crime. And whatever she did in this way, her attorney, Mr. George A. Douglas will clai , was done because of fear of her husband.

Drawing of the jury required but about 10 minutes and the first witness, John Riordan, treasurer of the robbed bank, took the stand.

Meanwhile Mr. George Stanley Harvey, counsel for the Millen brothers, filed with the clerk at Dedham today an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, seeking a hearing of exceptions to rulings of the Superior Court during the trial. Reversal of the guilty verdict is the aim of this move.

City Affairs

Another Trip Up the Hill

Mayor Mansfield will climb Beacon Hill again tomorrow to boost his history-making pay-cut plan. Yesterday Governor Ely, in a special message to the Legislature, urged favorable action on the bill which would give Boston's Mayor permission to continue salary slices affecting Boston and Suffolk County employees at two-thirds of the present level during 1935. Most of the employees themselves, in a compromising mood, have given their backing to the plan.

Today a committee hearing will

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Spoils System Spreads Traps For New Deal

Administration in Conflict Over Curb or Extension of Civil Service

Farley in Key Post

Frank Stand for Democrats at Odds With Labor and Interior Secretaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—The political spoils system remains the feet of clay of the Roosevelt New Deal giant.

With the final increase of emergency federal jobs completed by the departing Congress, the new commissions, bureaus and agencies set up by the Administration constitute the greatest potential political machine in history.

Whether this machine will actually be put in full operation and extended to its possible limit remains in doubt, and there is evidence of uncertainty and conflicting councils within the Administration itself on the matter.

On the one hand, there is the support given by President Roosevelt, for example, to the Norris effort to put a merit clause in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, leading the National Civil Service Reform League to declare that the Chief Executive "has the merit system at heart."

Thousands of Appointments

On the other hand there are the tens of thousands of political appointments made through the Administration New Deal agencies outside the merit system, and the frank comments concerning them made by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, and chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Judging by the conflicting sets of evidence the Roosevelt Administration seems to be going in two different directions at the same time, in this matter.

From the White House comes support for civil service and the merit system; for example, a definite statement to the press nearly a year ago that he had directed the Postmaster-General to prepare a bill for introduction at the next session of Congress (the Congress which just adjourned) to make first, second and third class postmasterships really competitive, as are fourth-class postmasterships now.

From the Post Office on the other hand comes the extraordinarily frank comment of Mr. Farley, made yesterday at a press conference, as a laughing response to a reporter that the bill requested by the President was permitted "to die a natural

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

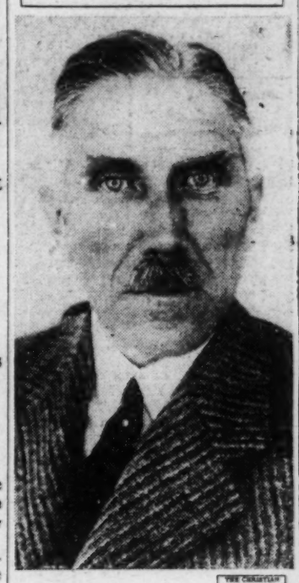
Common Cold Taken From Infectious Class By California Tests

BERKELEY, Calif., June 20 (AP)—Doubt that the common cold is infectious or even of bacterial origin was expressed to the American Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday by Prof. William J. Kerr and Dr. John B. Lagen, members of the University of California's staff of physicians.

They reported experiments in which all attempts to transmit colds by infection or direct inoculation failed. The failure was attributed to the environment factor in which patients were maintained.

A number of men having a history of high susceptibility to colds were placed in an isolated room under controlled temperature and humidity conditions. Then the attempts to infect them by bringing into their presence individuals suffering from colds and inoculating them with the supposed causative virus was made. Every one of the patients failed to catch cold.

Voiced Protest



Franz von Papen
Vice Chancellor of Germany.

Steel Controversy Narrows Down To Single Difference

Labor Secretary to Deal With Strike Threat Lone-Handed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—Differences between steel operators and steel labor had today been narrowed down to one major point—majority representation — as Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, at President Roosevelt's direction, took over single handed the task of resolving the still dangerous strike threat in the nation's most important basic industry.

But though only this one point remained to plague negotiators, the problem confronting the solitary woman Cabinet member in handling her first major industrial dispute presented difficulties which dramatize the fundamental cause of labor unrest raised by the NRA and are responsible for the wave of strikes and strike-threats which have swept the country.

Leaders of the industry, it is reliably understood, are prepared to concede almost all of labor's demands except this one which, as they see it, would give the American Federation of Labor control over steel workers for the first time in the history of the industry. They are standing firm for the type of settlement which the President applied to the automobile industry. This provides for "proportional representation."

Johnson Steps Back

In other words, the issue is clearly drawn for the first time between those who believe Section 7A of the Recovery Act gives the union the right to speak for all labor whenever they can secure a majority; and those who believe it means that collective bargaining shall be carried on by a group representing all labor within a given plant, mill or mine—whether union or non-union.

President Roosevelt left the decision in this case to Miss Perkins yesterday, after having entered personally into the steel dispute for the first time. He then departed from Washington. When Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, and his assistant for labor, Mr. Edward McGrady, also left the city this morning to attend a convention of the Retail Credit Association in Memphis, Tenn., a new phase of the Government's dealings with labor was inaugurated.

For the first time since the Roosevelt Administration came to power, Miss Perkins and the Labor Department take front rank in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Hitler Refuses VonPapenOffer of Resignation

Report Says Chancellor Agrees With Much of Criticism

Objects to Method

Goebbels' Supporters Believe Storm Clouds Will Now Blow Away

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen, it was revealed today, offered his resignation from the government to Chancellor Hitler, following his Sunday speech in which he attacked certain phases of the National Socialist régime.

Chancellor Hitler flatly declined to permit his critic to quit his trusted position.

The resignation, it was said on high authority, was tendered in order that the Chancellor might not be embarrassed.

Herr Hitler, in fact, is reported to have agreed with the Vice-Chancellor in many of the criticisms but to have disagreed on the propriety of making them at this particular time and in the sharp manner in which they were offered. He was understood, however, to have promised Herr von Papen to remedy such complaints as were justified.

Two Sides

Now that the smoke caused by the speech has cleared away, both the Vice-Chancellery and the Propaganda Ministry—the branch of government most criticized by Herr von Papen—feel confident that their respective chiefs' courses were the only right ones.

The Vice-Chancellery thinks the Vice-Chancellor was correct in speaking as he did and the Propaganda Ministry thinks Dr. Joseph Goebbels, its Minister, was right in prohibiting a radio broadcast of the speech and the publication of what Herr von Papen said in newspapers.

A spokesman for the ministry stated:

"We were deluged Sunday night with protests by Nazi editors who offered to open a heavy cannonade upon Herr von Papen. To forestall this there was only one thing to do—prohibit all mention of the speech and all quotes from it.

Not for Public

"Herr von Papen's speech contained formulations which might be properly understood by a small group of intellectuals who knew as we do that Herr von Papen did not mean to undermine the present régime but, rather, to help stabilize it, but which, when reaching the broad masses, would only lead to unrest.

"We believe the whole storm will soon blow over. There can be no talk of a rift within the Cabinet."

Vice Chancellor von Papen's vigorous blast at National Socialist doctrines assumed added significance following the resignation of Count Rudolf Nadolny as German Ambassador to Russia.

This is the first major defection from Government ranks since the resignation of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg as Minister of Economics and Agriculture last June. Count Nadolny's resignation, withheld from the public until yesterday, dates back to the middle of May when he tried in vain to persuade Chancellor Adolf Hitler to accept Russia's proposal for a non-aggression pact—a proposal also favored by the Foreign Office.

As Count Nadolny is a close friend of the family of President von Hindenburg, some political circles saw his resignation and Herr von Papen's speech, as steps in a deliberate campaign by Germany's "grand old man" to bring Nazi extremists to their senses.

Hylan Flips His Hat Into New York Ring For Comptrollership

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Mr. John F. Hylan, one-time Mayor of New York and now a justice of the children's court, tossed his hat into the ring for comptroller today, when he announced that he would be a candidate for that office in the forthcoming November elections.

Mr. Hylan declared he would run as an independent if the Democratic Party "puts up a high class dummy or pulls a jack out of the box." However, if the party supports him, he will accept that support.

"Many independent Democratic organizations and a number of regular Democrats, Republicans and Fusionists want me to run for comptroller," he said. "I have promised them I will run."

Tillage Laboratory Planned in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Construction on a new outdoor tillage-machinery laboratory for the United States Department of Agriculture has been started at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

In the laboratory, where crops will be grown on several soil types, engineers will test existing tillage machinery and new machines developed to meet specific conditions. The parallel plots, each 20 feet wide and 250 feet long, will have at least nine representative soils of the Southeast, two feet deep, ranging from sand to tight clay.

Mediator Listens to Union's Side

Wide World

Secretary of Labor Seeks to Settle Steel Dispute

Miss Frances Perkins With Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Left to Right, Seated: Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Miss Perkins; Louis Leonard, Secretary of the A. A. I. S. T. W.; Mike T. Tighe, President of the Association, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. Standing: Edward W. Miller and Thomas G. Gillis, Vice-Presidents of the Association.

Federal Machine Slows Down After Long 90-Mile Speed; Price Fixing Shifts Again

Tobacco Trade Allowed by Johnson to Solidify Minimum Charges—Navy Department Decides to Avoid Provocative Building

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20—The governmental machine rolled along at its normal 20-mile-an-hour pace today. The 90-mile clip at which President Roosevelt and Congress drove it is momentarily a thing of the past and the departments welcome the opportunity to go their own way, undisturbed by sudden orders to stage manage revolutionary changes overnight.

Nevertheless the NRA remained as a source of sensation, with the discovery that under pressure from the industry concerned it had reversed the recent decision against price-fixing and given the tobacco industry these long-sought privileges to solidify minimum prices. With this one breach in policy made, the presumptive case for any industry which demands price fixing would seem strong.

The PWA, involved in no such sensation, went ahead with the distribution of several new, important jobs for recovery. And the Navy Department decided not to upset the international apple cart by building a new and questionable type of ship.

* * *

Navy in the News: The entire United States fleet will be back in the Pacific by about Nov. 1, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, announced today. Thus the friendly gesture to Japan, which lay in its withdrawal to the Atlantic will have run its course.

Whether return of virtually all of Uncle Sam's mobile defenses to his western frontier will make a splash in Pacific diplomatic circles is not yet clear. Japan has said nothing about it, but there is an impression that the tension which existed when the fleet was concentrated in western waters before will be an unavoidable result again, if in less aggravated degree.

For the implications inherent in putting the whole fleet in the Pacific are still clear to all. The Navy's case, which has never been forcefully argued, is that it is cheaper to keep the fleet together, and in the Pacific. The argument seems well established but it does not nullify the political repercussions on Japan.

In any event, the fleet now on the Atlantic seaboard is headed slowly back. Some six weeks of intensive war-game maneuvers off the Guantanamo, Cuba, area are planned en route.

* * *

No Provocative Building: Secretary Swanson also announced that the navy would not proceed to the construction of any flying deck cruisers of the six-inch-gun type, which had been fairly definitely projected. These ships would closely resemble aircraft carriers, which tonnage under the Washington Treaty is now practically filled by floating American craft, led by the giant Lexington and Saratoga.

To build flying deck cruisers it was held, would constitute a moral if not a technical violation of existing treaties. The type is a hybrid, and also open to strong technical objections. Secretary Swanson said he was originally in favor of building one, but subsequently changed his views. Most eight-inch-gun cruisers are already outfitted with a few airplanes, which can be catapulted into the air. But a flying deck cruiser would have been a striking innovation, of enormous potentialities.

* * *

Building Our Own: The Navy, in its third big news item, announces that the naval aircraft factory at Philadelphia will be enlarged to permit construction of 10 per cent of the 1184 airplanes which the general board expects under a five-year building program. The expansion, brought about by investigation in Congress this session of inordinate private profits in manufacture of these craft, will cost $2,700,000. It will come from the Navy's PWA allotment.

General naval building, the Secretary also said, will be speeded up to completion within five years. The PWA funds of $38,000,000 are to be expended for 225 airplanes to cost $5,500,000, 14 destroyers and six submarines. In addition, three light cruisers and one heavy one will be built from the regular appropriation of $38,000,000.

* * *

Renewed Recovery Drive: With the legislative picture stabilized for the next six months by the departure of Congress, governmental departments plunged into the second great recovery drive which will make use of new powers granted the executive authority and attempt to spend additional billions voted during the closing days of the last Congress.

The ink was scarcely dry on the new highway construction act when Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, apportioned $200,000,000 for immediate allotment to 48 states, the District of Colombia and Hawaii. These sums are now available for an extensive summer and fall highway building program under the restriction, however, that not less than 25 per cent of the apportionment to any state must be applied to secondary or feeder roads.

A second great public works drive was opened as soon as Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Administrator, received definite assurance that his share from the deficiency appropriation bill would be $500,000,000. Thousands of applications for loans were immediately taken out of files and started on a tour of the inspection divisions to determine which projects can most readily be used as the medium for getting the new sums into the pockets of the consuming public.

The new federal agency which will administer the gigantic $1,000,000,000 housing program was already being devised although Mr. Roosevelt has not yet signed the bill which authorizes its establishment. Simultaneously it was widely rumored that Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, would be given the task of managing the new giant recovery corporation.

* * *

NRA Floundering: Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's NRA did one of the most amazing backflops in its history when it announced approval of a wholesale tobacco industry code containing one of the most rigid price-fixing provisions yet authorized to any trade. This feature of the code is in direct violation of the antiprice-fixing policy enunciated on June 7. The tobacco code bears the approved date of June 9.

Thus, it received the President's approval two days after the NRA had announced that it would not, in the future, approve price-fixing provisions in codes which had not at the time been completed. At that time the NRA also intimated it would seek to delete such provisions from existing codes as rapidly as this could be done through negotiation with the various industries codified.

This flagrant inconsistency in policy illustrates the manner in which the NRA has been floundering about on the question of price fixing. In the early days General Johnson took a firm stand against such practices. Finally he gave way to heavy pressure from industries which considered this one of the rewards they were entitled to receive under the NRA for the sacrifices made to labor in the form of higher wages and shorter hours.

No sooner were price-fixing provisions prevalent throughout codified industries than consumer groups began to notice the effect in higher prices and instituted a campaign to force a reversal of policy. This was finally achieved on June 7. But so immediate and violent was the protest from industry that the NRA within two days tried to explain away its new policy.

General Johnson is obviously caught between two heavy cross fires and is finding it extremely difficult to make up his mind. This episode of the tobacco code indicates that for the moment industry is getting the better of the consumers.

* * *

Vice-President Is "Spare Tire": John Nance Garner, Vice-President of the United States, has given vent to views as to his position in a statement circulated by the Democratic National Committee and in another published in the American Magazine. The job of being Vice-President is just a "spare tire on the national automobile," he declares—one of the aptest phrases that has been composed on the subject in a long time.

As Speaker of the House, Mr. Garner says, he had "the best time" of his life. Now he has taken a job of relative unimportance and obscurity, he admits, though Mr. Roosevelt does give him the privilege of attending the Cabinet meetings.

The Congress just closed, says the Vice-President, "was one of the calmest, most constructive and least bitter" of any he remembers in his 30-odd years' experience. A few Democrats strayed from the party fold in the session, he finds, but for himself, he says he would stick to the President and his policies to the last.

Mr. Roosevelt gets high praise. "He has brought the country from a state of industrial chaos and psychological despair to a condition where the upward trend is obvious and the people look to the future with confidence."

As for the coming congressional election, Mr. Garner remarked, "I have yet to hear any partisan Republican say that there was the slightest likelihood of diminishing the present Democratic majority in the Senate nor have I heard of them suggesting that there will be change enough in the House to affect the Democratic complexion of that body."

* * *

Dr. Tugwell Wins: Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell was sworn in as Undersecretary of Agriculture today. Which to Dr. Tugwell means only an increase in salary from $7500 to $10,000—minus the regular pay cut, which will be only 5 per cent after July 1. But to the country, which has seen the New Deal issue dramatized in the persons of Dr. William Wirt and Dr. Tugwell, it means that the curtain goes down on the second act of the new deal drama with the Roosevelt protagonist triumphant.

The first act revolved around Dr. Wirt's sensational "red plot" charges against the brain trust. The second was Dr. Tugwell's confirmation fight in the Senate. Through them both the fortunes of the two protagonists have varied considerably, but with the advantage generally inclining toward the New Dealers.

But it often happens in classic drama that the force triumphant at the end of the second act begins to meet serious reverses in the third and often goes down to defeat in the fourth. Will this New Deal drama turn out to have been cast in the classic mold? That indeed (with apologies to Mr. Shakespeare) is the question.

* * *

Drought: Although Weather Bureau reports showed some local alleviation of drought conditions through the lake and mountain regions of the Northwest the Government expanded rather than contracted the official drought area where sufferers are eligible for federal relief. To the already long list were added seven counties in Idaho, Colorado and Wisconsin.

* * *

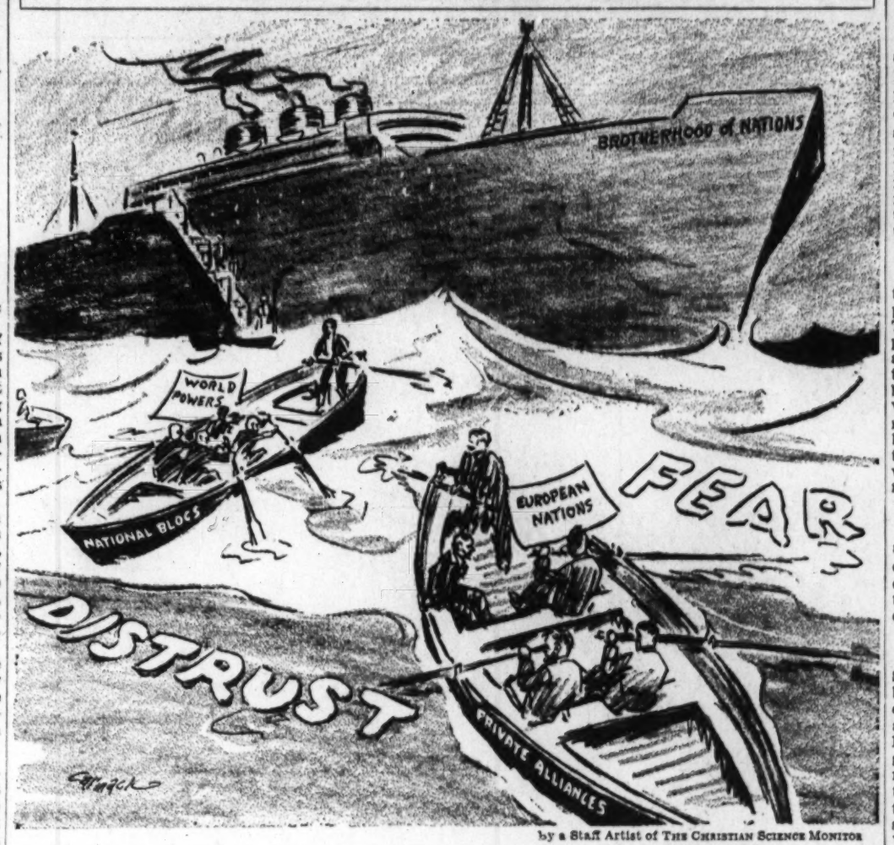
Big Income, But: Income of the Federal Government for this fiscal year, which ends on June 30, rose to beyond the $3,000,000,000 mark for the first time in three years. The current tax income has thus gone back to almost pre-depression levels.

But heavy emergency expenditures have of course far outweighed the modest increase in revenues. The deficit was $3,785,153,663.

Secretary Morgenthau's drive for back taxes is contributing its bit to increasing revenues. In the first five months of 1934 it had netted the Treasury some $66,000,000.

The money came from motley groups of racketeers, bankers, business men and small wage earners. It exceeds last year's back taxes by $4,000,000 but is below the expected amounts. Almost $1,000,000,000 in delinquent taxes is still owing the Federal Government, the Treasury believes.

In the income tax brackets, collections from July 1, 1933 to June 16, 1934, amounted to $739,807,273, compared with $680,330,805 last year.



by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Mexico Building 7000 New Schools In Six-Year-Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Not only are the relations between the United States and Mexico "very good" at this time, but Mexico has a "new deal," as well as its neighbor to the north, said Ambassador Josephus Daniels, now home on his first furlough since assuming the duties incident to his diplomatic post. He will return to Mexico City the last of June, following a two-months' stay in the United States.

Mexico's "new deal" is called the "six-year plan," Mr. Daniels explained. "Under this plan," he added, "progress in education will be greater during this period than in the last 100 years. The country plans to build 1000 new school houses the first year and every year thereafter for five years. The sixth year 2000 will be built.

"Schools, roads, irrigation and the betterment of the rural classes, including farmers, constitute the chief features of Mexico's new program.

"Great progress is being made in the improvement of labor conditions," the Ambassador continued. "Hours have been shortened and pay has been increased."

He commented on the influence of Mexican student bodies on public affairs and on the increased interest in government on the part of students.

He praised the president of the University of Mexico, Señor Gomez Mainer, comparing him with Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina. He described both as "vigorous, young and progressive," each looking for a better day in education.

Repeal of Sales Tax Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Opponents of the general sales tax, headed by Mr. Willard L. Dowell, of Raleigh, secretary of the North Carolina Merchants' Association, claim that a majority of those who were nominated June 2 for the General Assembly are opposed to this form of taxation and that it will be repealed.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Thursday; moderate west and southwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday, followed by showers Thursday night; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, followed by local showers and thunderstorms Thursday afternoon and night; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northwest winds, becoming moderate south or southwest over south portion Thursday, and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	62	New Orleans	80	90
Bermuda	78	80	New York	66	68
Chicago	74	92	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Denver	58	90	Philadelphia	72	72
Helena, Mont.	50	68	St. Louis	70	90
Jacksonville	80	94	St. Paul	66	92
Kansas City	80	92	San Francisco	54	70
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	76	82
Miami, Fla.	80	92			

A—9 a. m. June 20.
B—Maximum June 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 6:11 p. m., Thursday 6:32 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Finnegan Leads Fight

The Senate today opened its session to hear Senator Finnegan, Democratic floor leader, make a desperate effort to save the Housing bill, defeated in yesterday's session. He succeeded in obtaining agreement to reconsider the action this afternoon. His action is particularly courageous, for he especially is under pressure from the home owners who stormed the gallery yesterday in opposition to the measure.

* * *

The upper branch then took up the issue of the embattled farmer, pending from yesterday's session. The cause of friction was the milk pail. After spirited debate, the Senate passed the bill as it came from the House, setting up a milk control board in the State. It defeated the Ways and Means Committee recommendation that the bill should pass, but only after the provision permitting the board to fix retail prices was deleted. Reconsideration was moved and accepted.

Sooty Economy

The resurrection of the smoke abatement division, sooty economy of the depression, was brought closer as the Senate advanced to a third reading, the measure wiping out this ill-advised economy.

* * *

Longshoremen in Oregon strike. Ships lie idle in Pacific coast harbors. Lumber and other western cargoes gather dust. And 3000 miles away, workmen stop work on the Point of Pines Bridge over the Saugus River, because Oregon pine is no longer obtainable. Today came the happy news for this section, that in two weeks work will be resumed, with the substitution of Virginian for western lumber. The western strike cost New England builders a month's work. Such is the sensitiveness of the antennæ of commerce.

* * *

Overpass Seems Certain

In the meantime the $1,300,000 Fore River bill project, depending on New Hampshire spruce, is 15 per cent finished. There has been no delay in its construction. Work is also progressing on 30 other bridges in the State.

The much-haggled overpass at the junction of Huntington Avenue and the Riverway today became something more than a gossamer arch, spun of smoke and controversy. The allotment of $3,350,474 to Massachusetts by the Federal Government under the new highway construction act makes this project assume more realistic proportions. This was the announcement made today by Frank E. Lymn, public works commissioner.

The grant of additional funds to the State will enable the department to enlarge its highway building program throughout the State. So far this year the department has expended $5,535,000 in federal funds for highways, 70 per cent of which amount was in the nature of a loan. The new allotment represents a 100 per cent grant to the State.

The House spent of its time overriding or sustaining vetoes on a series of unimportant measures.

* * *

Private Tilt-a-Tilt?

Before Governor Ely and Senator Walsh confronted the Democratic convention in apparent unanimity, it is believed there was a vigorous anteroom tilt between these two leaders. The story goes that Senator Walsh, timorous about his position with the veterans, wanted Brig-Gen. Cole, a veteran to the hilt, on the ticket. The Governor is reported to have been for Joseph W. Bartlett from the start. Final capitulation to the wishes of the senior Senator by the Governor was accorded, and the Chief Executive "went down the line" for General Cole.

* * *

It may strike many people strange that Senator Walsh was so perturbed about his fortunes at the November election, with the Senator generally accorded the election by a wide margin. But Senator Walsh is known as a politician who never feels safe until the last ballot is counted, or until he is securely back in his seat in the United States Senate.

* * *

The bill that establishes a third probate judge in Suffolk County has been signed. Subterranean gossip is that Mr. Frederick Dillon, commissioner of correction, will acquire a judgeship before long.

* * *

To Work in Recess

The House yesterday did itself proud by approving a resolve for a recess committee to study the whole issue of unemployment insurance and the four plans entered in the Legislature. This committee can carry on where the King Commission left off. The recommendations of the King Commission after two years of study were rooted in the Hoover Administration and were, in the light of the New Deal, extremely conservative. The new committee will fashion its recommendations in the light of a new era in social thinking: above all it will be called on to work out a system that will be consistent with whatever plan is devised by the Federal Government.

* * *

War on Filthy Films

A ring of public indignation is tightening around the motion picture industry. Those who are weary of the cloying, sub-normal standards set by Hollywood will hear with pleasure that Massachusetts is to tie in with other states in a drastic boycott against indecent films. The Rev. Russell Sullivan, representing Cardinal O'Connell, told the Legislative Committee on Rules, today, that Aug. 1 would be the date for a declaration of war against unsavory movies. The planned boycott is to be led by the Roman Catholic Church in coöperation with Protestant churches.

This announcement was made following an unsuccessful attempt to get legislation to protect exhibitors from loss as a result of the planned boycotts. The legislation discussed would permit a motion-picture exhibitor to free himself from his contract if his list of pictures already booked became the subject of a boycott. Speaker Saltonstall, presiding, then and there told proponents of the bill that it was unconstitutional, since it would accept the judgment as to moral standards laid down by the motion-picture industry rather than by state statutes.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Red Cross Aids El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, June 20 (AP)—Supplies and a fund of $10,000 were sent yesterday by the American Red Cross to aid sufferers from the recent hurricane in El Salvador in which there were 2000 fatalities. A force of 25,000 men are working on repairs. Communication facilities already have been restored, and both agricultural and commercial activities are returning to normal.

Graft in City Affairs Hit by British Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Municipal councillors in Britain must now for the first time declare in all cases any pecuniary interest they may have in business that comes before them.

This is one of a number of new regulations covering eight and a half pages of small print in a law that came into force in Britain June 1. These new regulations are directed to codifying and amending the procedure for municipal business with a view to discouraging graft and preventing unsuitable persons from being elected to posts of authority in city affairs.

Another innovation is to disqualify persons who are or who have been within 12 months of an election, in receipt of state charitable help, from holding office as municipal councillors.

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A new hotel—two blocks east of Grand Central Station, in residential Tudor City. All outside rooms. All rooms with private bath.
Single rooms $2; double $3.
Special rates by the week.
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CHICAGO'S NEW WORLD'S FAIR
by fast rail—as low as $27.25 ROUND TRIP

AN Adventure unforgettable
...at a bargain price almost unbelievable

So quickly, so cheaply will the railroads take you there and back, that *everybody* will have the time and money to see this new and greater Fair! Travel by *train*... safely, quickly, comfortably... arriving rested, refreshed. Travel by *train*—saving time, energy, money... for days of extra fun at the Fair!

$27.25 RETURN TRIP
Limit 15 days. Tickets good every day. Coaches only. Stopovers permitted en route at all points either way.

$33.00 RETURN TRIP
Reduced Pullman Fares
Limit 15 days. Tickets good going every Tuesday and Saturday. Round trip Pullman accommodations in connection with these fares are sold at a fare and a half, which for a lower berth would be $13.50. Other accommodations in proportion. *Slightly lower fares on certain routes.*

ALL-EXPENSE TOURS IN CHICAGO
As low as $7.50 for two days; $11.00—3 days; $14.00—4 days; $16.50—5 days; $19.00—6 days, including hotel room with bath, sightseeing tours and admission to Exposition. When two persons occupy the same room, the cost per person is less. The most economical way to see the Exposition and all of Chicago. Agents will make complete arrangements.

Special low fares for parties of 25 or more in coaches

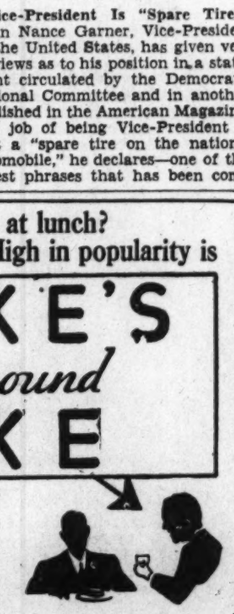
RECORD LOW FARES TO PACIFIC COAST AND NATIONAL PARKS
The government has designated this year "National Park Year". Thousands of acres of America's most marvelous natural miracles are now opened up for you to see. The railroads are celebrating the occasion with the lowest fares in history!

Consult any ticket agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
LACKAWANNA R. R.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

• THIS IS THE HOTEL *which everybody praises* IN NEW YORK
• The modern, smart, *friendly* hotel with 800 outside rooms, all featuring bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Convenient to everything. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.
• HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.

Do men eat cake at lunch? OK! High in popularity is
DRAKE'S *raisin pound* CAKE
Take a tip and have plenty of Drake's Cake in the house—tastes like mother used to bake, because it is baked with the very same kind of ingredients.



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$1 per bottle
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Hundreds of charming frocks, all of the prevailing materials and rarest combinations. All sizes, 12 to 44; also half sizes.
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ANNA B. HAAS
SMART WOMEN'S WEAR
389 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.
NEW YORK
"A Charming Store on the Second Floor!"

Happy Children Have Happy Feet
Let children romp and play to their heart's content. It is the privilege of youth. But they can't romp and play unless their feet let them.
Coward Shoes for Children are made of soft, pliable leathers which gently encase tender childish feet. They are designed to lend just the needed support without overdoing it. And they fit each measurement of the little foot so perfectly that it can flex and exercise freely as it grows into a fine, sturdy adult foot.
Bring children to Coward to help them keep their joyous vigor.
The COWARD Shoe
270 Greenwich Street, New York
37 West 47th Street, New York
Empire State Bldg., 20 W. 34th St. New York
Fulton and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn
30 West Street, Boston, Mass.

• This spectacular new transcontinental route to California takes you through the heart of the Colorado Rockies via the wonderful six-mile Moffat Tunnel and over America's newest railroad link, the Dotsero cut-off—shortest route from Denver to Salt Lake City.

Through Pullmans to San Francisco leave Chicago daily on the famous ARISTOCRAT via Denver. Then up into the stupendous grandeur of the Rocky Mountains; through the great tunnel that pierces James Peak three quarters of a mile under the crest of the Continental Divide... down the west slope through the mining country ... along the headwaters of the Colorado River... Glenwood Springs... Salt Lake City ... the High Sierras... to the Golden Gate ... *air-cooled lounge and dining cars all the way.*

Burlington Route

NOW 2 THROUGH-SERVICE ROUTES

Via the Royal Gorge		*Via the* Moffat Tunnel	
Lv. Chicago	11:45PM Sat.	Lv. Chicago	10:30AM Sat.
Lv. Denver	8:00AM Mon.	Lv. Denver	3:30PM Sun.
Ar. Colo. Springs	10:05AM Mon.	Ar. Moffat Tunnel	5:35PM Sun.
Ar. Royal Gorge	12:45PM Mon.	Ar. Glenwood	9:46PM Sun.
Ar. Salt Lake City	7:15AM Tues.	Ar. Salt Lake City	7:30AM Mon.
Ar. San Francisco	8:50AM Wed.	Ar. San Francisco	8:50AM Tues.

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'No-Report-Card' Idea Upheld; Mayor to Plead for Economy; Motor Vehicle Claims Held Up

(Continued from Page 1)

record more opinion on the issue, and tomorrow Mr. Mansfield himself will be on the job.

Public Affairs

League Appointee

When Dr. Willard L. Thorp, absentee Amherst economics professor, excused himself from serving as chairman of the second Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley, he revealed for the first time his appointment to another position. He is to be a member of the League of Nations Commission of Economists, representing 17 countries. This group is to meet in Geneva from July 7 to 21, the same period during which the Wellesley Institute will be in session.

Dr. Thorp's place, it was announced today, will be taken by Dr. Max Lerner, professor of politics at Sarah Lawrence College.

Motor Insurance

Fake Claim Inundation

Fire loss claims are successfully settled out of court under a system of appointing impartial referees. State insurance officials think motor vehicle mishap cases can be handled in the same way. In fact, they say, such arbitrary settlement without the aid of legal enforcement seems the only solution to a problem resulting from a "fake" claim inundation.

More than 60,000 cases await Superior Court action. The original purpose—prompt compensation—is thus virtually defeated. The new Frankenstein, the "fake claim artist," has goaded insurance companies into a finish fight. No case is settled, whether it be legitimate or not, without the use of every available legal weapon. Out-of-court consideration for those with unquestionable claims seems the best manner of attaining prompt action.

The compulsory insurance law, observers contend, faces one of the sharpest tests of its hectic eight-year career, in this new development.

President Gets Degree at Yale

(Continued from Page 1)

function at all; the principle of Democracy was seriously questioned. But the new President had been in office only two weeks when the phrase most often heard in both houses was 'The Ayes have it.' Things began to happen and the City of Washington became an object of intense national and international interest.

"The President has done more to make the first page of the newspapers interesting than any other President in time of peace. We do not know what will happen in the next two years; but we know it will be interesting.

"The Presidency of the United States is one of the most important and one of the most influential positions that any individual in the world may hold; this was never more true than now. We have a President who is not afraid of that responsibility. He might say in the words of Tennyson:

"'Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great.'

"He is a man of today and uses modern methods. He flies through the air; and his winged words are heard in millions of homes. On the radio he is a great artist; for he speaks to the whole nation as if he were conversing confidentially with an individual. This is something higher than mere art; everyone who comes in contact with him feels his warm, spontaneous and sincere affection. He is well-named. He has the energy of Roosevelt with the charm of Franklin.

"The Yale Brotherhood appreciate the honor that Yale University receives today in the visit of the President of the United States; and we are glad to count him among our alumni not only for the dignity of his office but for himself.

"President Angell, in conferring the degree, said:

"Brave leader of your people in a time of peril; with indomitable courage and good cheer, with patience and good humor, you have brought high intelligence and complete devotion to the service of the nation, winning to your personal allegiance millions of men of every creed and party. Yale University, desiring to do homage to the great office you adorn and to mark her admiration and respect for your daring leadership, honors herself in conferring upon you her highest distinction, the degree of Doctor of Laws, admitting you to all its rights and privileges."

Professor Phelps cited the career of Dr. Conant, his contribution to natural science and education, paid high prais to his work and ended, "We know that both scholarship and citizenship are safe in his hands. During his entire career he made only one mistake and that is now about to be rectified."

Impeachment Charge In New Jersey Set For Trial June 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 20—The New Jersey Senate, sitting as an impeachment court yesterday for the first time in 39 years, fixed next Tuesday, June 26, as the date of the trial of Mr. John McCutcheon, one-time state comptroller, on a charge of corruption in office.

The date of the trial of Mr. William B. Harley Jr., formerly Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Passaic County, charged with Mr. McCutcheon with corruption, was not set pending disposition of his appeal to the Supreme Court on the right of the Legislature to impeach him.

Mr. Harley is charged with having paid $25,000 to Mr. McCutcheon while the latter was comptroller for appointment to the bench. Mr. Harley now asserts that the money which he testified before the House Legislative Committee he had paid to Mr. McCutcheon, was a campaign contribution and had nothing whatever to do with his appointment to the bench.

Mr. McCutcheon yesterday denied that he had received the money and said that whatever had occurred between the two was a Passaic County matter, with no relation to his office of state comptroller.

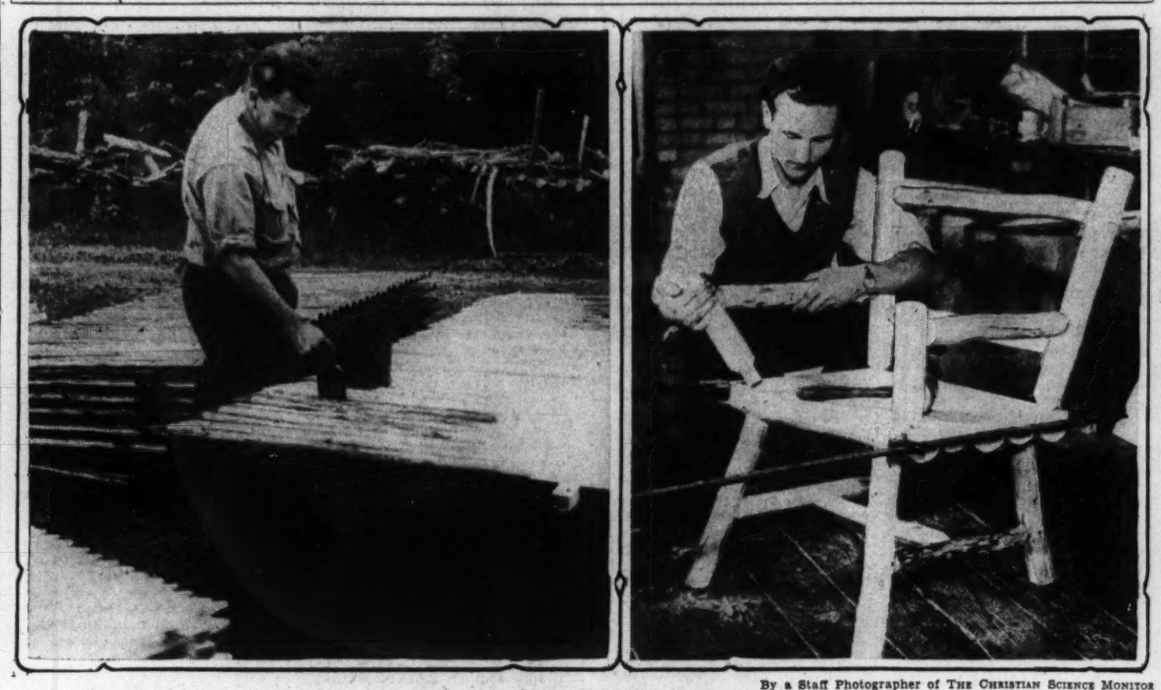
Peace Cause Favored By Virginia Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A majority of students of the University of Virginia, voting in a poll, turned thumbs down upon wars of aggression, but found themselves divided as to the best method of maintaining world peace.

Of approximately 500 participating in a poll conducted by College Topics, student paper, a total of 250 declared "I will bear arms only if the United States are invaded," and 73 said, "Under no circumstances will I participate in the next war." Complete international disarmament is necessary for world peace, said 260 undergraduates, while 198 held that a policy of strong armament is the only way to insure peace.

Once Needy, These Men Helped Build an Industry



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Walpole Woodworkers Plying Trade

Left:—Painting Rustic Fence Posts by the Hundreds. Right: Fashioning a Chair of White Cedar, Just as the First Settlers of New England May Have Done More Than 300 Years Ago.

Huge Power System From Waste Swamps, South Carolina Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Proponents of South Carolina's huge $34,000,000 hydroelectric development project on the Santee and Cooper rivers saw their dream to convert an extensive area of swamp land into economic usefulness a step nearer realization, with the receipt of encouraging advices from Administrator Ickes at Washington. He asserted his belief that the State could take over the application as a private enterprise. It is now listed high on the PWA roster.

Authorities hope to see the unproductive region above Charleston become a veritable mecca of power and navigation comparable to the mighty Muscle shoals and Tennessee Valley developments.

The request, filed by the Columbia Railway & Navigation Company, was viewed as likely to receive action when the PWA takes up the disbursement of a new $500,000,000 appropriation.

The proposed development centers in the swampy cypress-studded morasses through which the Santee River discharges a volume of water estimated to be second only to the Susquehanna.

Under the plans submitted for PWA approval, a five-mile dam and another approximately a mile and a half long would back up the vast flow in a double reservoir covering nearly 140,000 acres.

A system of channels would permit water traffic to move on a seven-foot draft 145 miles inland to Columbia, over a route reopening the earliest local canal in America. The original canal, dug by slave labor in 1798, connected the Santee with the Cooper River, and afforded a direct passage to the seaport of Charleston for rice barges and up-country shipments.

The finished project would provide a state power and navigation system capable of supplying low-priced current to industrial developments and rural lines over a potential field from Raleigh, N. C., to Athens, Ga., and allow the movement of 1,600,000 tons of freight by water annually at a saving of $1,500,000.

'Veterans' at Northwestern

The ranks of professors who have taught 25 years or more at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., were swelled to 62 this year by the completion of a quarter of a century or service on the faculty by 19 more.

Maine Clears Deck Of Extra Candidates For Fall Campaign

PORTLAND, Maine, June 20 (AP)—With the political atmosphere cleared today of excess candidates as a result of Maine's primary election, both parties were ready to square away for the September campaign.

Monday's primary finally left a head-of-the-ticket line-up like this:

For United States Senator: Frederick Hale (R.), incumbent, vs. F. Harold Dubord (D.), National Committeeman from Waterville.

For Governor: Alfred K. Ames (R.), retired lumberman of Machias, opposing Louis J. Brann (D.), incumbent.

For United States Representative, First District: Carroll L. Beedy (R.), incumbent, against Simon M. Hamlin (D.), former South Portland mayor.

For United States Representative, Second District: Zelma M. Dwinal (R.), Rockland Municipal Court judge, opposing Edward C. Moran Jr. (D.), incumbent.

For United States Representative, Third District: Former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (R.), opposing for the second time John G. Utterback (D.), incumbent.

Close to 1000 candidates seeking nominations to virtually every elective office in the State and 16 counties made it the largest primary election in many years, and retarded the counting of ballots.

Artificial Fountain

An artificial fountain known as "Andrew's geyser," which shoots a stream of water about 250 feet high, can be seen at 17 different places from trains climbing the Blue Ridge mountains between Old Fort, N. C., and Ridgecrest N. C.

Walpole Woodworkers Turn Tables—and Chairs—on Want

Depression-Born Business in Rustic Furniture Grows When Right Unemployed Men Put Talent and Effort Into Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WALPOLE, Mass.—There is a brand new business in this town. And there are several men doing the sort of work they had always wanted to do. So it is little wonder that the group who make up the Walpole Woodworkers feel that they have beaten the depression.

The story of the Walpole Woodworkers reads like a chapter of inspirational literature for the fellow who wonders what there is for him to do. The roots of the business were planted in the desire of one man to help some of the unemployed in his town earn a living.

This citizen owned a large tract of swamp land carrying a thick growth of cedar. He took five men from the town welfare lists and put them to work cutting cedar and making it into rustic fences. He sold the fences to neighbors and friends, making the project self-supporting.

Such a business was naturally seasonal. Season's end found the citizen with a building on his hands; also, a building that suggested a workshop. He advertised for a man with ideas in woodworking to go in with him and build up a business.

An unemployed man came out of the city with his family and took over the shop. The citizen provided woodworking machinery and the business was started. Half a dozen men were put to work making rustic furniture. The new manager began to build up what he considered a good line of rustic furniture.

But somehow the business still faltered. The public-spirited citizen who was providing the backing was still called upon to furnish funds. Orders for custom-built furniture came in, and calls for special rustic furniture for landscaping. But the bulk of the goods that should have been selling remained in the shop. Salesmen who carried the furniture as a side line did not help much.

So another unemployed man came into the picture. This fellow was a salesman without a line. He took on the products of the Walpole shop and began to give them the attention he thought they should have. The result was an astounding growth in volume.

There were lots of people who wanted such furniture as the men in Walpole were making. From Portland, Maine, to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the new salesman found them. Big department stores stocked the rustic product. Furniture stores in small cities and towns found it salable and ordered more. The product was good and the response found a true level.

The little shop in Walpole began to buzz with increased activity. The staff grew from six to 15 men, all that the workshop will accomodate. Now it was a question of hustling to keep up with the orders that flowed in. And wages went up to a more equitable level.

Lately, with the seasonal rush on rustic furniture over, the salesman concentrated on rustic fencing with the same satisfactory results. The Walpole Woodworkers were on their way, and the way was up.

Today the little shop stands as a testimonial of what can be done when the right man finds the right job and gets the needed help in starting. Today the Walpole Woodworkers are prouud of the fact that out of a great need they have built a substantial and increasingly prosperous business.

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet one select particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Buy Co-operative Bank Shares Now
A Safe, Sound and Systematic way to build a reserve fund. $10 deposited monthly pays for 10 shares which are worth $2,000 at Maturity. Phone Liberty 6653 for full information.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

"NEVASPRED"
Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.

Note flatness of abdomen and reduction of hips and hollow back.
Takes care of the two most difficult points of the figure—hips and diaphragm—also corrects hollow back and reduces hip line three to four inches during entire long life of garment.
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Mail Orders Filled

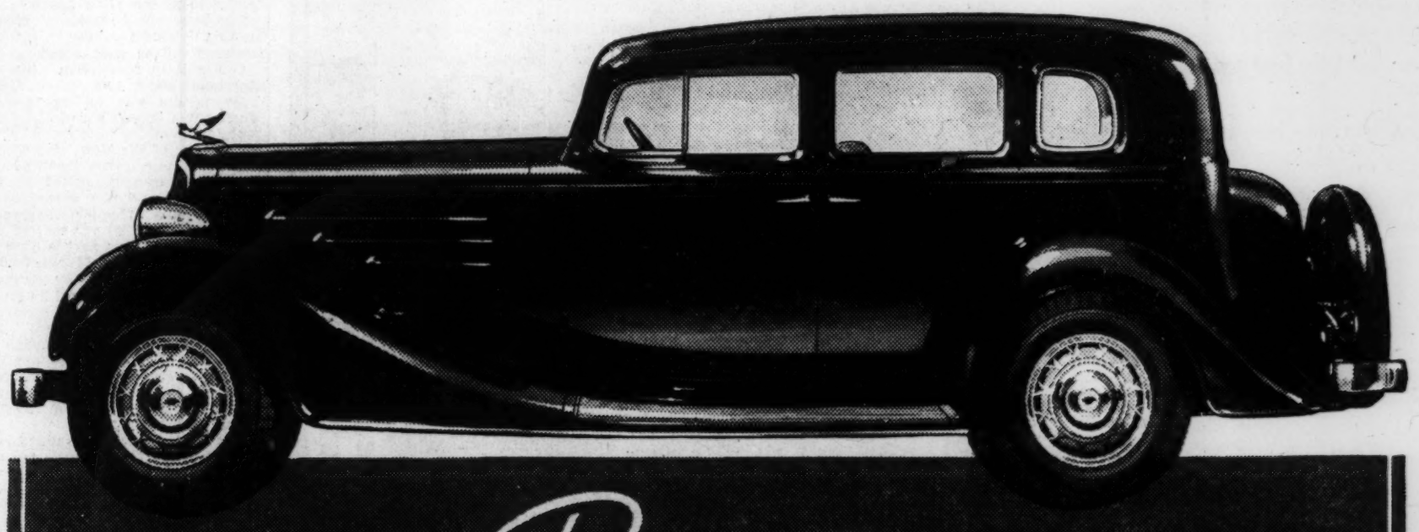
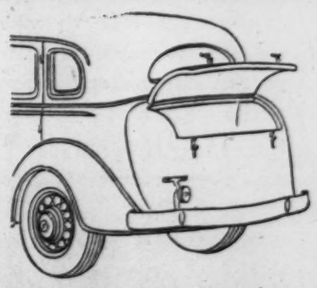
YOU'VE never seen such wonderful Cut-Outs as these! On some Post Toasties boxes you get Mickey Mouse and his pals. And on others, The Three Little Pigs.
Serve Post Toasties often! You'll love these golden, toasted corn-heart flakes that stay crisp and crunchy in milk or cream. Post Toasties is a product of General Foods.
By special arrangement with Walt Disney Enterprises. © G. F. Corp., 1934
CUT THEM OFF THE BOX

This IS delicious

Devonshire Salad
1 tablespoon Cox's Gelatine. ¼ cup cold water. 1 package Cream Cheese (or ¼ pound). ½ can tomato soup. ½ cup mayonnaise. 1 cup chopped celery, green pepper, onion, olives, radish or other vegetables.
Soak Gelatine in cold water 5 minutes. Bring tomato soup to boiling point and add cream cheese. Stir until smooth. Add Gelatine, stir until dissolved. When partly cool add mayonnaise and chopped vegetables. Pour into wet individual molds. Chill. Serve on lettuce, garnish with pickles, olives, relish and hard-boiled eggs. Serves 6.
Send for Cox's Recipe Booklet and Special Summer Bulletin. The Cox Gelatine Company, Dept. M, 546 Greenwich St., New York City.

COX'S SINCE 1845 GELATINE

Cut this out for your Recipe File or Cook Book

CHEVROLET'S newest creation is here!

Presenting THE 4-DOOR SPORT SEDAN
DEALER ADVERTISEMENT
CHEVROLET proudly presents the new Sport Sedan as the most beautiful model ever built by any manufacturer of low-priced cars. On a long chassis embodying Chevrolet's combination of exclusive features—fully-enclosed Knee-Action, an 80-mile-an-hour, 80-horsepower engine, cable-controlled brakes, and all the rest—is mounted a body that combines full five-passenger capacity, exceptional luggage space, and more de luxe touches than we have space to tell about. If appearance and convenience come first with you, and you wish to stay in the low-price field—here, beyond a doubt, is your car.
A new Fisher body type for five passengers furnished in the de luxe manner and equipped with a smart spacious streamline trunk built in at the rear
CHEVROLET
CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. A General Motors Value

PEOPLE with an eye for handsome lines will admire the way the spacious trunk merges into the body lines. And make no mistake, this streamlined trunk is a decidedly practical feature. It holds enough for a cross-continent tour, and specially-designed locks make it tamper-proof.

Senate Shunts Slum Clearance To Next Session

State's Property Owners to Lose by Lobbying, Ihlder Declares

The slums and decadent areas in Massachusetts enjoy a more secure position today because of the action of the State Senate yesterday.

With its defeat of the so-called housing bill, the Senate has, according to Mr. John H. Ihlder, executive secretary of the Boston Housing Association, seriously retarded the cause of slum clearance and rehabilitation in the Bay State.

The bill, defeated yesterday, would have enabled the State to set up machinery essential to facilitate the flow of PWA and other federal funds into housing. Men and women who have planned for years a program of slum clearance and rehousing for Massachusetts, today believe that the State has been shunted aside.

Held "Lost Chance"

"States that pass enabling legislation this year will have the inside track and Massachusetts will be out of the procession if it waits until next year," Mr. Ihlder said.

His gloomy predictions are based on his conviction that the federal housing plans will be well under way and the major portion of the funds loaned by the expiration of the first year.

There is one way, however, in which Massachusetts may still become the beneficiary of federal grants, Mr. Ihlder explained. When a state declines by means of enabling legislation to provide for local control of housing projects, the Federal Government, may, upon invitation from a city, come in and conduct a housing program itself.

Out of Local Hands

The enabling legislation, as represented by the Massachusetts bill, would have set up local housing authorities under the State Housing Board. Thus, control of projects would be local. Under the alternative plan, the locality would relinquish control to the Federal Government.

The Massachusetts Senate was under active pressure from members of the Massachusetts Home Owners' Association, which has opposed the housing bill on the theory that it emphasizes new construction. This new construction, they contend, would put the Government in competition with their property. Cheaper and better quarters would be provided, they reason, and existing homes and apartments vacated.

Mr. Ihlder contends these persons reason to their own detriment. The essence of the projects, planned by the various housing engineers, is reconstructive—that is, the remodeling of houses or the wiping out of liability areas. It does not emphasize new construction.

The opposition to the bill was based almost entirely on the fallacious assumption that the first projects would entail the addition of 750 houses in the already overcrowded sections of Boston, Mr. Ihlder said.

The housing expert further asserted that the very persons who opposed the bill would have been the beneficiaries under it. By ridding cities of liability areas, he declared, taxes would be reduced to the advantage of present property owners. Through the creation of jobs immediately on housing projects, workers, now forced to double-in with others, could rent dwellings, thus advantaging again those with places to let.

The House passed the housing bill, but the Senate, with about 100 somewhat vociferous opponents watching them in the galleries, voted to refer it to the next annual session.

Noise Like Shovel Is Only Coins at Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IF THEY had any more money to handle at a Century of Progress exposition, they'd probably have to use a shovel. In fact, sounds coming from the comptroller's office in the administration building at close of day resemble that very thing.

Noise like the emptying of Junior's dime bank amplified a thousand times is just a daily occurrence. It's the fair people handling their small change.

On opening day this year, as well as last, they brought in seven and a half tons of coins to make change with. All of the money handled on the fair grounds goes through a central bank system. Last year this bank handled $15,000,000 in coins and small bills. The loss in handling was only three cents per $10,000 handled, according to Mr. M. M. Tveter, exposition comptroller.

Bank Safe Too Heavy For Oklahoma Bandits

GUTHRIE, Okla., June 20 (AP)—Seven outlaws invaded the town of Crescent, near here, and held off scores of citizens for nearly an hour early today while they unsuccessfully tried to steal the safe of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

Failing to obtain any loot, they drove away with a half dozen kidnaped persons, soon releasing all but one, Night Watchman Joe Stanfield.

They swung the safe through the window to the sidewalk with a great crash. Then several of the thugs attempted for half an hour to boost the 5600-pound safe to the truck while a gathering crowd of 75 or 80 persons was held at bay by sawed-off shotguns. Finally the desperadoes gave it up as a bad job, jumped into their truck and small sedan with their captives and sped out of town.

Posses were formed quickly.

Dr. E. E. Goodrich, who watched the operations from a nearby building, followed the gunmen and their captives out of town and brought the released persons back to Crescent.

Sheriff Milo Beck of Guthrie, who said he believed the men were intoxicated and that the sedan was stolen in Crescent, trailed the outlaws 10 miles south and west on highway No. 33 but lost them.

Oil Lamp Carries On When Lighthouse Fails

WOODS HOLE, Mass., June 20 (AP)—The yellow gleam of an old-fashioned kerosene lantern guided mariners in Vineyard Sound last night after electric lights in the lighthouse on Nobska Point failed as a result of a severe southeast storm.

Quick Turnover Cited as Key To Speedy Recovery

Advertising Men Hear Strong Defense of Their Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Critics of the social utility of advertising were unanimously refuted by 11 prominent national advertisers and one consumer representative who were cross-questioned on a witness stand before the Advertising Federation of America at its final general meeting here today. One by one they offered evidence and case experience against the "popular misconceptions which have put advertising on trial for its existence before the court of public opinion."

Advertising has not proved to be an economic waste, they held, nor merely an added cost to raise prices. On the contrary, advertising has lowered costs by widening markets, they declared.

It is fallacious, they agreed, to say that a product of merit could be set before the public and sold without advertising. Similarly, it is unjust to indict the whole of advertising on the ground of the untruths and extravagance of a few. The federation has taken the lead, it was said, in working for honesty in advertising by founding and maintaining better business bureaus throughout the country.

The consumer was pictured by several of the witnesses for the defense as an automatic check on the accuracy of advertising.

"If a woman finds out that she has been fooled," said Miss Aubin Chinn, of the American Home Economics Association, "she has an effective weapon of protection. She does not repeat the purchase. Her confidence in the manufacturer is forever shaken."

Mr. Allyn B. McIntire of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, corroborated this view by stating that "the quickest way to kill a poor product is to advertise it. No company," he said, "would be foolish enough to make a poor piece of goods and try to advertise it."

At the morning session, Mr. Kenneth M. Goode, New York economist, rapped the politicians and business men who ignore the problem of increasing purchasing power in their various "cures" for the depression. He spoke particularly of the 500 economic and scientific leaders who met with Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors, at the reopening of the world's fair in Chicago.

"Five hundred prognosticators were there," he said, "brains afire and hearts overflowing with blessings for future generations. But not one of the 500 apparently bothered to work out a way to distribute those blessings.

The solution, according to Mr. Goode, is not to be found in any system of arbitrary redistribution of wealth, which would only be followed by its reconcentration. It does not matter who owns the money, he said, keeping it competently in circulation is much more important. Quick turnover of the money now in existence is the key to the distribution problem in his opinion.

Boston Snapshots

Giving Directions—A stranger is no longer a stranger when a wayfarer asks him for directions. Rich men, poor men, policemen—all of them forget their reserve and gladly extend the hand of fellowship when someone approaches and inquires "How can I get to Woodenhead Neck?" or, "What is the best road now to Haddockville Lower Rapids?" Whenever a map is spread open in public, a demonstration of democracy and neighborliness may be expected.

The other day a patron of a Waldorf restaurant on Huntington Avenue produced a map and, moving salt and pepper shakers aside, unfolded it on the shining table.

"Evidently a visitor," we thought. But when he called to a bus boy, "How far is it to Woburn?" his status was in doubt, for the precise location of Woburn is unknown to many native sons of Boston itself.

But before the boy could answer, a rough looking individual, seated at another table, took the air with a short broadcast. "About 12 miles," he cried with conviction. The intending traveler rose, picked up the map and moved out to get further details. A long conference followed. The two gave every evidence of being old cronies.

* * *

Advertising Men as Teachers—Whether advertising executives can convey their meaning in words as well as they can give their patrons' messages in print, will be decided next year by students of the Massachusetts Advertising School. Officials of seven Boston advertising agencies have agreed to conduct some of the courses which it offers. Classes in public speaking and in business law will be added to the curriculum next year, too.

* * *

French at Oak Grove—Oak Grove School in Maine prides itself on its courses in French. Last January the Republic of France presented it with a medal in recognition of its work in this direction. At the banquet preceding the presentation some of the officers of the Cercle Francais of Central Maine were present. They were impressed. Now they have just sent a medal of their own—to be awarded to the member of the graduating class who has won the highest distinction in French.

The French atmosphere of the Vasselboro (Maine) school is shown, too, in furnishing of its new opened Louise Seize room—provided by one interested member of the Board of Managers.

* * *

Not a Cash Customer—The street car proceeding toward Boston from Newton came to a stop. A boy standing on the corner looked up casually to see who was getting off. His mouth opened as a solitary dog stepped down in a dignified manner—and the door banged shut again.

The boy was no more surprised than we were. We had seen the dog get on board the car, apparently following a human passenger—although the latter did wear a rather surprised expression—and we had watched him later get up, stretch, and trot up to the door. Catching sight of him the operator had stopped as if catering to canine passengers were the most ordinary thing in the world.

* * *

Unlicensed Swine—Two months ago Waltham became officially "pig-conscious," although the several citizens who brought about this condition had long been only too aware of the presence of herds of swine. They had finally succeeded in convincing authorities that the pigs within their gates, as it were, should be licensed.

Public welfare officials of the city were conducted on a tour through the Louis Dean piggery the other day. They made a close inspection of conditions. But at the end of their visit they were forced to conclude that their labor had been in vain and that Waltham had no chance of selling a permit to the proprietor—for the piggery was actually located across the town line in Lincoln, and not even a distant corner of it occupied any of the territory under their control.

Plans are being considered by which the help of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may be sought in the attempt to control the pigs.

Harriman Verdict Of Guilty Praised By New York Judge

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—"Your verdict is a highly salutary one for those entrusted with the funds of the public," Judge John C. Knox told the jurors who found Joseph W. Harriman, former head of the defunct Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, guilty yesterday of the charges of falsifying records and misapplying funds of the bank. Albert M. Austin, former executive vice-president of the bank, was acquitted.

Harriman and Austin were charged with misapplying $1,713,080 of the bank's funds, and with causing false entries to be made in the accounts of the bank's large depositors.

They were also charged with lending $300,000 on improper collateral, and with converting the money to their own uses. The Government contended the defendants used part of the money to bolster the market price of the bank's stocks.

Harriman was tried on 16 counts, and the penalty on conviction is five years imprisonment, or $5,000 fine, or both, on each count. A maximum sentence of 80 years can be invoked upon Harriman by the Court, plus a maximum fine of $80,000, on the sixteen counts.

Judge Knox said to the jurors:

"Your verdict is thoroughly understandable. There is no doubt in my mind but that Mr. Harriman is guilty on each count in the indictment.

"I think it is quite possible that you probably could have found the defendant Austin guilty also. I daresay you looked at him as I did, and you determined he followed Harriman's instructions throughout in order to keep a position he wanted very much to hold.

"Hard as your verdict may be on Mr. Harriman, it is a highly salutary one for those entrusted with the funds of the public. The law intended to protect these funds."

The banker will remain at liberty on $25,000 bond until June 27, when sentence will be pronounced.

One suit in connection with the Harriman Bank and Trust Company failure was settled recently when the Comptroller of the Currency accepted the offer made by the nine banks of the New York Clearing House Association. By this compromise agreement, signed by the Government and now agreed to by the nine banks, payments aggregating $2,835,000, or 45 per cent of the $6,300,000 deficiency at the time of the bank's closing in March, 1933.

The original suit filed by the Government sought to compel 20 clearing house banks to make good the entire deficiency between the amounts realized by liquidation of assets and the $18,000,000 deposits held by it. Eleven of the banks had given up their membership in the clearing house and refused to settle the Government's suit.

The terms made by the nine banks with the Government calls for the dropping of the suit against the banks and their officers and directors.

Princeton Celebrates Graduation Indoors

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20 (AP)—Rain forced Princeton University's 187th annual commencement indoors yesterday from the lawn of historic Nassau Hall.

The weather compelled university officials to divide the program into two parts: the honorary and advanced degrees were conferred during the forenoon, and the conferring of the degrees in course was deferred until later in the day. The faculty room in Nassau Hall—the room where the Continental Congress met in 1783—witnessed the presentation of eight honorary and 127 advanced degrees.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, received the degree of doctor of laws; Arthur Holly Compton, Nobel Prize winner in physics and University of Chicago professor, doctor of science; Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, doctor of laws; Tyler Dennett, president-elect of Williams College, doctor of laws; Herbert E. Winlock, director of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, doctor of letters; Felix Emanuel Schelling, professor of English literature at University of Pennsylvania, doctor of letters; Peter Carter Speers, chemistry professor at Forman Christian College, India, master of science, and William Harris, director of Prince Royal's College, Siam, doctor of divinity.

Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, presiding at his first commencement as president of Princeton, awarded the honorary degrees while Dean Luther P. Eisenhart of Princeton Graduate School read the citations.

Steel Controversy Narrows Down To Single Difference

(Continued from Page 1)

efforts to settle a labor dispute while General Johnson is definitely relegated to the background as the result of White House dissatisfaction with his earlier efforts in the steel issue. At the same time the National Labor Board retires from the picture following the President's signature of the new Labor Disputes Act.

The Labor Department is rescued from oblivion and at long last establishes its supremacy over the emergency agencies of the Government which have until now completely eclipsed its activities in the handling of labor problems.

Negotiations finally narrowed down to the one fundamental issue of majority representation late last night when the Iron and Steel Institute, spokesman for the operators, presented a new plan which was said by officials to virtually concede all labor demands except on this one point.

But so difficult is the problem of bridging this last gap that one official in the Department of Labor declared that the only possible means of achieving a solution is for the Government to use the powers conferred on it in the new labor act and lay down an edict covering the question.

Precedent for drafting this projected edict in a form acceptable to the operators lies in the automobile strike settlement. In that instance President Roosevelt himself laid down the principle of proportional representation which would give all employees equal voice in collective bargaining regardless of union affiliation.

Reversal?

Whether power exists under the act to reverse that position to go over now to the principle of majority representation is a question on which there is no agreement here.

The act would empower a disputes board set up for an industry to decide what person, persons or organization was legally authorized to speak for the employees of a given company. This is believed by some to mean that it could authorize a union to act as the representative if chosen by a bare majority. Others insist that the minority could not be deprived of representation in this fashion.

Should the Administration decide it has no power to force majority representation on the industry there remains a distinct possibility that the negotiations may break down entirely. At least this would be the case if the unions are as determined on this point as they appear to be. Their leaders insist they must have this concession or the strike now being held in abeyance will be called.

In the meantime, however, indications are that the union's hold over steel workers is considerably less than has been claimed and is diminishing rather than increasing. If this is the case the union group is not in as good a position to enforce its demands as it claims.

The only other possibility is for the Administration to adopt the labor point of view and seek to force majority representation on the operators. This would call for a test of strength between Administration and industry.

While the steel problem thus hung in the balance it was reliably learned that President Roosevelt is contemplating a new labor board to take the place of the now obsolete body under the Wagner bill. The new agency would act as a central clearing house and supervisory authority over separate labor disputes boards to be established in the major industries over the model of that now in operation in the automobile industry.

Mr. Leon C. Marshall, vice-chairman of the Wagner Labor Board, is believed to be the most likely choice as head of this new organization.

One-Room School to Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMIT, N. J., June 20—Concluding a century of service in guiding its community's children through the mazes of the "three R's," Union County's last one-room school is about to close. The building, situated in a grove of old oaks on the brink of Diamond Hill at Berkeley Heights, west of here, has long served as a landmark in the forward march of American education.

Alabama Grand Jury Bans Slot Machines; Wins Judge's Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—In what Circuit Judge Walter B Jones described as the "most courageous and constructive report ever read in the courthouse," the Montgomery County Grand Jury at the conclusion of its regular spring session banned slot machines and other gambling devices "now and for ever."

The jury also urged stricter enforcement of the election laws, and will take up investigations of alleged violations of these laws at a special session later. It chided city and county officers for reported laxity in law enforcement, with particular reference to state statutes, and called attention to the fact that books of some of the county departments had not been audited for eight years or more.

Coincident with the issuance of the report, city and county authorities began a round-up of slot machines, coin games, punchboards and similar devices, confiscating nearly 100 and holding them at police headquarters and the county jail "for further orders." It was not learned immediately whether indictments concerning the operation of these machines were included in the 118 true bills returned.

Referring to slot machines to which Judge Jones made particular reference in his charge at the opening session, the grand jury reported that "we have directed the city and county officers that these machines bust go, now and for ever."

Typewriters for Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—To determine the effect of their use on children's English and spelling, typewriters are to be installed in all the elementary grades of the University of Georgia College of Education Laboratory School for the summer quarter, Dean J. C. Meadows has announced. The use of the typewriters is a part of an experiment in schoolroom methods and procedures which will include the use of various types of desks, window shades, blackboards, library tables, etc., all of which will be checked with reference to comfort, durability, and noise.

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			H	O	O	T	S					
S	H	O	R	N		E	L	M				
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Drying Up of Village Pump In England Brings Demand For Improved Water Supply

Countrywomen—8000 of Them—Recently Voiced Their Vigorous Protest Against Present System, Asking Also Better and Purer Milk

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The village pump—proverbial center for village chat in England—has been in its non-metaphorical capacity the source of a flood of indignant protest from 8000 members and friends of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, who met in annual conference here recently.

The pump has been behaving badly in Great Britain, it was stressed. For months it has not functioned properly, or has ceased to function altogether, and countrywomen—who are the "water-carriers" of the rural districts—have called eagerly for a speeding up of the Government's water supply scheme, and in addition some means by which they themselves may lend assistance to the proper authority in each district by collecting and supplying tabulated information regarding conditions and needs.

Members of the Women's Institutes are well placed for the lending of such assistance, it was pointed out by delegates here. There are more than 300,000 of them, grouped in institutes which now total well over 5000, and, as they themselves explained, ordinary institute members can extract the truth about conditions much more easily than can a county official, who is apt to create the impression that, should relief be afforded, rates may go up.

Sad Experiences

Cottage dwellers are afraid to complain, the women said, lest they should be turned out of their homes in favor of less exacting tenants; nevertheless, they have suffered keenly. One after another, they told of their experiences—of long tramps for water which, when procured, must stand for hours to allow the sediment to settle; of rations forbidding more than a daily supply of one pint to each person; of polluted water drawn from ponds; of wells run dry and pumps locked up for 12 hours out of the 24.

Such things, they said, fell heavily upon the countrywoman, with a home to keep and children to look after, and they expressed a ready willingness to do all in their power to assist authority in putting them to rights.

A better water supply is not, however, the only concern, or even the main concern, of countrywomen at the present time. They are deeply concerned that the milk supply shall be of purer quality and under stricter regulations. The Government's proposed Accredited Producers Scheme meets with their approval because it promises the securing of purer milk through the improvement of herds, of which only a small proportion are known to be disease-free at the present time. Further, they feel that it is of fundamental importance to secure that, in any scheme, the provision of a milk ration for school children should be made to include not only the children of towns but of rural districts too. Rural districts are not always, as is too often supposed, flowing with milk, they explained, and the children of rural schools are as badly in need as are the children of towns.

Countrywomen find it easier to discuss matters of purely local interest than to launch themselves upon discussions which involve the larger issues of world affairs.

Pledged to Peace

During the long history of the institutes, however, they have repeatedly pledged themselves to the cause of peace, and this year they again recorded their faith in the League of Nations and urged the Government to "do their utmost to secure a real measure of world disarmament."

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who visited the gathering, was obviously impressed. "I shall not fail, when I am in Geneva", he said, in response to the enthusiastic reception given him, "to tell of the deep interest of the women of my native land in the sacred cause of peace."

Sir John told the women that the main thing they had to be afraid of was the condition of being afraid. Even very well-informed people, he said, do not sufficiently remember how tremendous is the task of disarmament, how tremendous the effort of adjustment in order to bring more than 60 nations to agree about something which, in all the history of the world, has never been agreed about before.

"I do not accept the idea," said Sir John, "that the enterprise was, as some people would have us believe, hopeless from the beginning. But it has become very clear at Geneva that the leveling of armaments cannot be accomplished merely by technical discussions. Something greater than the technician is required. The issue can be brought about only by the preservation and strengthening of the feeling of confidence between nation and nation."

After he had left the meeting, the women tackled the affairs of peace on their own account. If they were to be rid of the "fear of being afraid", it was necessary to understand more of the facts of international relationships. They resolved to authorize coöperation between institutes and other organizations with a view to accomplishing this end, and resolved further to recommend that all institutes should endeavor, during the coming year, to introduce into their programs "something that would interest their members in the activities and outlook of other nations."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

NEW BEDFORD—Mondays, June 25, July 2, 9:45-10:00 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc-229m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-484m

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON — Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, June 30, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

CHESTER—Sunday, June 24, 9:45 p. m., WGNY, 1210kc-248m.

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.

COLUMBIA — Second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:10-10:15 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON — Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Anti-Peace Moves Flayed In Talk of Georgia Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, advocate of world peace, and former Representative in Congress, at a forum of the Macon Council of International Relations, flayed profiteers, munitions makers, war-stirring politicians, and especially the Vinson Naval Appropriations Bill.

Calling the bill, which provides for rebuilding of the navy to treaty strength "the first and biggest vote for another war," Miss Rankin urged the use of government shipyards alone for whatever armaments the country might really need. She urged women to write Mrs. Roosevelt urging support of peace moves. "The time has come," she concluded "when you must ask every candidate how he will vote on a war issue before you elect him to office."

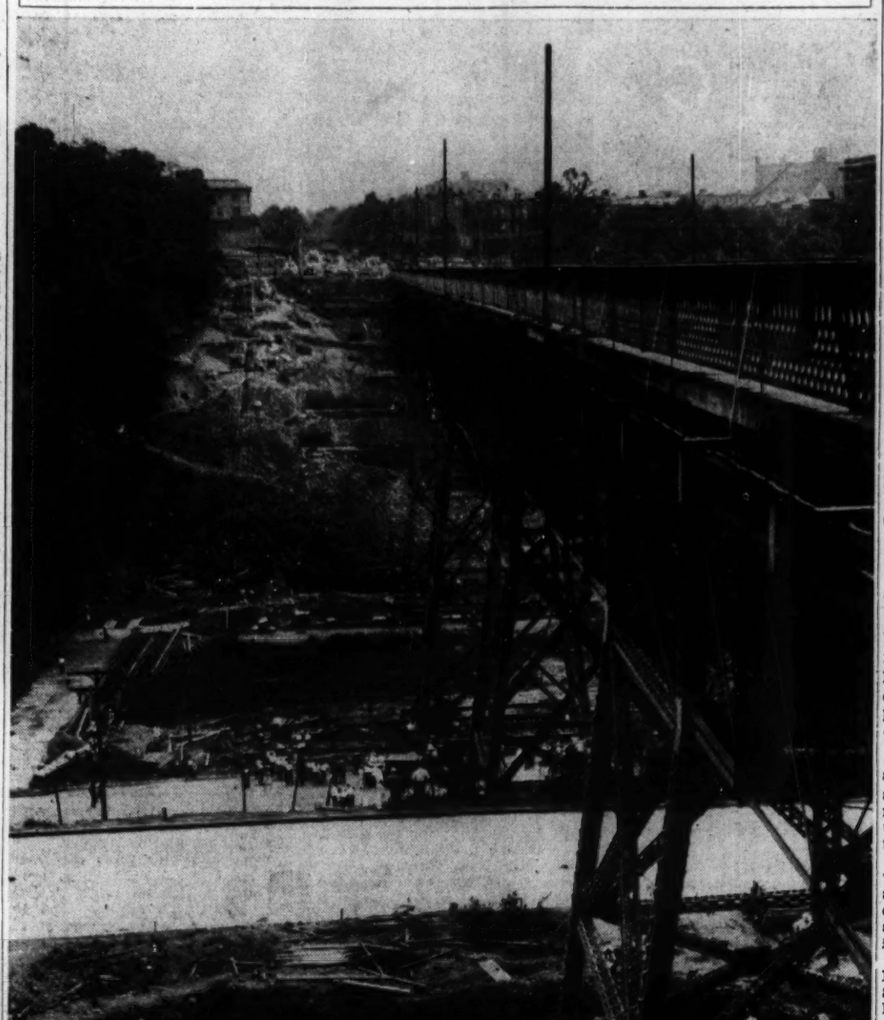
Alabama Governor Gets Painting of Davis Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A painting of the last home of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, has been received by Gov. B. M. Miller from Mr. Ellsworth Woodward, southern regional director of Public Works Art Projects. The home is located in New Orleans.

The picture was painted by Miss Anna Laura McDonald, New Orleans artist, as part of a public works project to give employment to artists, and Miss McDonald enclosed her personal card when the painting was sent to the man who now occupies what formerly was the capitol of the Confederate States of America. Governor Miller said: "It will be presented by me to the White House of the Confederacy, President Davis' home here, to adorn its walls forever."

Washington Bridge Goes Traveling



Wide World

Calvert Street Span, Weighing 1200 Tons, Moved

This 43-Year-Old Structure, 750 Feet Long, Pulled on Steel Rollers to Make Way for a More Modern Bridge Over Rock Creek Valley.

Bridge at Capital Journeys 80 Feet

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The old Calvert Street bridge across Rock Creek Valley here has been for a ride.

Engineers decided that the 43-year-old bridge would have to give up its berth to a new structure. They agreed it should be moved 80 feet farther south to make way for the new construction.

Moving day, for which preparations have been going on many weeks, was a gala event. Thousands turned out to witness the unique operation which lasted from 8 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. Hawkers, taking advantage of the crowd, did a rushing business.

A thousand steel rollers, each three inches in diameter and about 18 inches long, were used to give the 1200-ton span its ride. Five horses, hitched to windlasses, were the motive power. About 100 laborers assisted. Along with the bridge on its ride went car tracks, and telephone cables containing more than 8000 wires.

Those in charge of the bridge-moving termed it a major job, but said it was not a chance-taking or dangerous operation. The job was complicated by the 130-foot height of the bridge and its age.

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"My husband used to think I was careless—I got runs so often. Well, that made me mad, until I learned I really *was* to blame! A Lux ad put me wise. I stopped rubbing my stockings with cake soap and began using Lux. It has cut down runs amazingly for me."

SAVES ELASTICITY—

Lux saves stocking *elasticity*, so silk threads *give* instead of breaking so easily under strain.

Avoid cake-soap rubbing and soaps with harmful alkali. They *weaken* elasticity. Lux has no harmful alkali. Safe in water—safe in Lux!

—for stockings

British Builders Center Efforts In 'Non-Parlor' Type

Construction Depression Broken by 244,000 New Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"The flood tide of Britain's housebuilding is flowing faster and faster."

Sir Hilton Young, British Minister of Health, the author of this cheerful statement, has been able to support it by showing that all records have been boken by the construction of 244,000 new homes in Britain during the last 12 months.

Sir Hilton made this cheerful announcement at the opening of a new headquarters in London for the Halifax Building Society, a £93,000,000 undertaking which claims to be the largest institution for financing home making in the world.

There are several interesting features about the present situation in regard to home making in Britain. While the number of new homes is increasing, the cost of making them has been falling. The great majority of those set up during the last year have been of what is known as the "non-parlor" type.

The "non-parlor" house is a substantial brick building with modern sanitary arrangements, a living room, and three bedrooms, designed to accommodate a man, his wife and two children.

Sir Hilton claimed that it is a kind which can never deteriorate into slums, yet its average cost when constructed by local authorities has averaged in the last six months only £286.

Of 140,000 new houses built in Britain during the last six months, Sir Hilton said, no less than 110,000 have been set up by private enterprise without state aid.

The remarkable speeding up of home making which has taken place in Britain is attributed here partly to the brightening of the economic outlook generally, and partly to the entry of the bigger building societies into the business of constructing houses for rent as well as for sale.

The Halifax Building Society, for example, has recently set aside £10,000,000 for the construction of houses to rent. This is a boon to the smaller wage earner. It represents a new departure for building societies in Britain. It is claimed to have been made possible by the fact that Goverment efforts in the direction of housing are now being confined largely to slum rebuilding. The effect of this has been to enable private enterprize to develop on business lines building projects previously undertaken by the state.

Garden at World's Fair Shows Universal Appeal of Flowers

Kings, Queens, Dictators and Presidents Name Favorite Blooms for 'Friendship Garden'; Range From Carnation to Edelweiss

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—With letters received from kings, queens and other famous persons and 50 nations designating their favorite flowers, planters of an "International Friendship Garden," at the Chicago World's Fair today welcomed the public to their "World Flower Beds."

Two hundred letters were received by Mr. J. E. Stauffer, who planned the garden for the horticultural exhibition of the fair. Sixty-nine different flowers were mentioned as favorite.

The carnation received several royal ballots, being the favorite of Queen Maud of Norway, the King of Denmark and King Gustave V of Sweden. King Gustave designated a new light pink variety with a white picotee edge which was named in his honor at a recent European flower show.

Other royal choices included the rose, selected by the Queen of Denmark, the King of Yugoslavia and former Kaiser Wilhelm; the sweet pea, named by the Dowager Queen of Belgium; and the lily, favored by the late King Feisal of Iraq. Queen Marie of Roumania, specified Madonna lilies; King Carol, her son, preferred the Spanish iris. The King of Siam bestowed his royal favor on the humble wild primrose, while his Queen singled out the jasmine of her country as her choice.

Presidents and dictators also nominated their favorites for this garden.

President Roosevelt elected the mountain laurel. In his honor an exceptionally large specimen was brought from the mountains of North Carolina and is blooming here. For Mrs. Roosevelt, a bed of pansies and yellow roses has been planted.

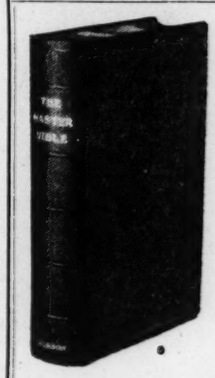
The President of France chose the violet, the Presidents of Guatemala and Czechoslovakia both selected the carnation; President Lin Sen of China chose the chrysanthemum, and President Martinez of Salvador, the hyacinth.

Is there some peculiar charm in the edelweiss that appeals to dictators? Both Herr Adolph Hitler and Dr. Engelbert Dolfuss gave it first place among their floral favorites. Signor Benito Mussolini wrote that he is a lover of all flowers and cannot choose among them. Mustapha Kemal Pasha of Turkey named the carnation.

Gardenias apparently appeal to Congresswomen, for Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey and Mrs. Kathryn O'Laughlin McCarthy of Kansas all prefer them. Mayor LaGuardia of New York joined the Congresswomen in this selection.

Two generals heard from in the poll had unusual preferences. Gen. Peyton C. March gave the woodland violet as his best loved flower, while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of China nominated the winter plum blossom because, he said, it flowers only in winter and exemplifies courage.

Authors, actors, singers, musicians, natural scientists and churchmen helped to plant the friendship garden with their selections and their letters are being placed on exhibition. These replies constitute proof, of the fact that the love of flowers unites all people.



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(Please mention the MONITOR when writing)

PLYMOUTH ANNOUNCES THE SPECIAL SIX

RECENTLY you read about important reductions in Plymouth prices. This week Plymouth again makes news!

It's the introduction of the SPECIAL Six. It changes the picture in the low-price field.

We urge you to take a few minutes to see it . . . for two reasons. One of them is the car itself . . . and the other is the price.

You'll find a new "luxury" model . . . with the features that made Plymouth famous. *Yet a 4-door Sedan costs practically the same as comparable models of the lowest-priced cars WITHOUT ALL THESE FEATURES!*

Without spending an extra penny, you can own the Special Six with Hydraulic Brakes. Your family can ride protected by a Body of SAFETY-STEEL. You can have the comfort of Individual Wheel Springing and Floating Power without paying a penalty for these improvements.

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T-Slot Pistons with four rings instead of the usual three. Four-bearing Crankshaft—Valve-seat Inserts—Oil Filter—Temperature and Oil Pressure Indicators on Instrument Panel—Steel Artillery Wheels.

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And movie making with the Ciné-Eight is surprisingly inexpensive, too. A shot of Junior lighting a fire-cracker and running to safety would cost you, finished and ready to show, only about 10c. You'll get 20 to 30 such scenes on a roll of film that costs you but $2.25 . . . finished promptly without extra charge by Eastman experts.

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745 Fifth Avenue
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117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 607 14th Street, N. W.

NRA CODE

Jobs of Sheriff and Register Dubbed Obsolete by Commission

Subcommittees Begin Public Hearings and Chairman 'Al' Smith Has Something Sharp to Say About Apathy of New York Voters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Abolition of the ancient peace office of Sheriff and of the newer sinecure of Register in each of the five counties of New York City was recommended by the Charter Revision Commission here last night, opening the way for the first inroads ever made on the county government system here—a colonial holdover that has little relation to the modern city save as a $5,000,000-a-year subsidy for the benefit of political organizations.

Counsel for the commission, Dr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, professor of public law at Columbia University, will incorporate the recommendations of the commission in amendment form for the special session of the Legislature to be convened on July 10 to consider this constitutional change.

Ths action upon the widely held view of reform groups here that the county governments with their multifarious offices have long outlived their usefulness did not extend to the five county district attorneys, it was learned. Decision on the five county clerkships—offices which, with those of sheriff and district attorney, constitutes the three major designations in each county—was not reached, it was indicated. The county functions to be abolished will be transferred to existing city offices.

Smith Protests

Simultaneously, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, chairman of the commission, deplored the lack of public interest, which was attending the charter study. In particular he cited the hearing on the substitution of the proportional representation system of voting for the present plurality system, at which only civic groups appeared. The absence of spokesmen for the city's major political organizations, he said, had caused the commission to call another hearing on the subject, at which Democratic and Republican county chairmen would be requested to present their opinions.

Mr. Smith stressed the necessity for widespread public interest and participation in the drafting process, stating that the 10 sub-committees, were set up in order that, through a series of public hearings, the city might become a combined school of research, laboratory and debating society on the subject of the practical science of municipal government.

While 26 important civic organizations in the city have joined forces for active influence on the job of charter revision, Mr. Smith emphasized that it was essential for citizens to play their full part in the preliminaries, familiarizing themselves with the city's basic law from the amplitude of studies already assembled, attending the hearings and lending voice to the revision discussion.

When the present New York charter was granted in 1901, it was by legislative act and the Governor's approval—a process in which the city's acceptance had little part. The new charter is to be a citizen product, and Mr. Smith again reiterated the desire of the commission to make it a thoroughly representative and progressive document.

Prial's Meeting

The hearing by the sub-committee on civil service and pensions late yesterday was one of the most largely attended thus far and developed some of the sharpest conflict that has arisen over sweeping changes in the charter. This subcommittee is headed by Mr. Frank J. Prial, who was the Tammany candidate for comptroller last fall and led the civil service lobby opposing city economy legislation at Albany this winter.

The proponents for change were headed by Maj. Henry J. Amy, of the Citizens' Budget Commission, and the argument against it by Mr. Abraham Lefkowitz, representing the joint committee of teachers' organizations. Both sides joined, however, in rapping the present use of the pension system to bestow handsome annuities on exempt office holders. The consensus was that these annuities should be confined to the original purpose of old-age security for low-paid civil service workers.

Major Amy submitted a list of detailed reforms of which the major recommendations were the closing of pension lists to officials, selective or appointive, and the limiting of retirement allowances to a $5000-a-year maximum; increased employee contributions until 5 per cent is paid into the fund, instead of 2 or 3 as now; other physical changes looking to sound actuarial bases, and the gradual merger of the various systems into a single pension system using as nucleus the New York City Retirement System—the largest of those functioning. In the case of a civil service worker promoted to an exempt job, the commission recommended that his retirement allowance be made on the basis of his pay under the civil service.

While stating that the citizens' body was showing itself more reasonable than heretofore in the matter of employee rights, Mr. Lefkowitz nevertheless declared that the teachers' group was distrustful of "anything emanating from that source" through experience with its overweening desire to save money regardless of other considerations.

"We request that the status quo remain, and that the retirement system remain in the charter," he said. "It is a model system—as good as any can be that deals with conflicting interests and emotions."

Thayer Found Guilty at Albany In Special Session

Macy Leads in Move to Purge His Party of 'Utility' Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20—Operating under one of the most sweeping grants of power ever conferred upon an inquisitorial body in New York State, the Joint Legislative Committee to investigate public utility corporations in the Empire State will get going here today following disposal of the case of Senator Warren T. Thayer, Republican whip, of Chateaugay, last night, when the Senate, meeting in extraordinary session, found him guilty of official misconduct while a member of the Senate.

Senator Thayer's alleged relations with the Associated Gas & Electric Company while he was chairman of the important public service committee was the subject of an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee of the Upper House under a resolution adopted on April 30.

"Served Public Second"

The 47 members of the Senate present voted affirmatively after they had heard Mr. Paul J. McCauley, counsel for the judiciary committee, sum up briefly the evidence adduced against Senator Thayer at the committee hearings last month.

Mr. McCauley cited a decision by President Roosevelt when he was Governor of New York in ousting Thomas M. Farley as sheriff of New York County. Governor Roosevelt held that higher standards of honor and integrity were demanded of men in public office than were necessary merely to satisfy the requirements of the official code.

"The conclusion is irresistible that Mr. Thayer failed to meet that requirement," Mr. McCauley declared, "that in effect, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Service and as a member of the Senate, he served the Associated Gas & Electric Company first and the people he had sworn to serve only in second place."

May Back Clean Up

The Senate vote was seen here today as further strengthening the position of Mr. W. Kingland Macy, the Republican state chairman, in his efforts to rid the Republican Party in New York State from the stigma of public utility control that has so long adhered to it. Too, it clears the decks for the state-wide public utility inquiry which Mr. Macy has been fighting for during practically his whole tenure of state chairmanship.

This investigation was authorized by the Legislature at its last session after Gov. Herbert H. Lehman had joined the Republican state chairman in demanding a thorough inquiry and after the Federal Trade Commission in Washington had revealed the correspondence between Senator Thayer and officials of the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

Westall Dropped By N. Y. Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 20—State Senator Walter W. Westall of White Plains, veteran Republican wheel-horse, was forced out of the race for the Republican nomination from the Twenty-fifth District in favor of Mr. Pliny W. Williamson, supervisor, at a meeting of the Westchester County Republican Committee late yesterday.

The refusal to redesignate him was a victory for Republican State Chairman W. Kingsland Macy in the first round of his fight to write a Republican legislative ticket this year that would exclude lawmakers with a record against public utility reform.

Mr. Macy's stand that the selection of Senator Westall, who has held the Republican senatorial seat from this district for 12 years, would be detrimental to the party was upheld by Mr. Charles H. Griffiths, new chairman of the powerful Westchester Republican Committee.

Mr. Williamson has been a member of the county board of supervisors for six years and is a New York City lawyer. Senator Westall's Albany colleague from Westchester, Senator Seabury C. Mastick, was redesignated by the committee.

FERA Gives $400,000 To New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., June 20 (AP)—The Federal Government tonight came to the rescue of New Hampshire's centralized relief system with the grant of a $400,000 revolving fund, which state officials declared was necessary to rehabilitate their department's cash position.

Announcement of the grant came after two days of conferences between Gov. John G. Winant and Deputy FERA Director Lansdale, acting for the national director, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, and completed an agreement first disclosed as under consideration when Governor Winant addressed the special session of the Legislature recently.

Official Farewell as They Fly Toward Boston

Courtesy of K. L. M.-Royal Dutch Airlines to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. W. H. Moore, Honorary Citizen of Athens

Boston Women Who Got Birdseye View of Old World Antiquities—Mrs. Moore, With Flowers, Mrs. Knight, in Center, and Mrs. Colvin, Right.

Spoils System Spreads Traps For Control of New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

death" without submission to Congress.

Comparison of Attitudes

This is not the only anomaly in regard to the gradual extension of the spoils system, with the enlargement of the Federal Government under emergency powers. Certain members of the President's Cabinet have resisted the grip of the spoils octopus, and have waged successful fights against it despite all the clamor of politicians.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, incurred the hostility of Mr. Emil Hurja, assistant to Mr. Farley in the Democratic National Committee and chief jobs-dispensing assistant to the Postmaster-General, by refusing to make her department a political plum-shop.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has taken the same strong stand. The Tennessee Valley Authority is specifically required under its basic law to enforce merit in appointments and Mr. Roosevelt's support was given for this provision. Furthermore, after a preliminary bath in the pig-sty of politics, Mr. John H. Fahey of Massachusetts, was brought in who has cleaned-up the situation to a material degree.

But while the Administration has been going in this direction in these instances, the great mass of new federal agencies have been thrown open to politics. Save for the Tennessee Valley Authority, every other great new emergency agency created by the New Deal has been left outside the civil service and opened to the political spoilsman.

200,000 Jobs Involved

Expressed numerically, it is estimated that perhaps 200,000 jobs could be subjected to political whim and pull if the full spoils machinery were to be exercised. The latest tabulation of the Civil Service Commission of jobs in the executive branch of the Government alone showed 444,180 employees of which 455,000 were subjected to competitive examinations of one sort or another.

This leaves a balance of 190,000 jobs outside Civil Service in the executive field alone. Since that computation was made many new agencies have been added to the Government. The figure of an army of 200,000 potential spoilsmen probably underestimates the mark.

The conflicting attitude of the White House and the Post Office Department on this subject which is so vital to ultimate success of the New Deal, is probably explained by political pressure placed on the Executive by the Legislature. Nor can the Democratic Party, nor Mr. Roosevelt in particular, be held solely responsible for the situation.

American politics have been run very largely on the "spoils system basis." For 12 years Republicans filled federal jobs with supporters. Now the Democrats are back in power, famished by a 12-year fast. They are rapacious, and Mr. Roosevelt cannot but let Mr. Farley—who handles these matters for the Administration feed them.

Farley's Stand Condemned

Thus is born the situation which the impartial and non-partisan National Civil Service Reform League on May 27 described as "a disgrace to the Roosevelt Administration" in commenting on the new postal "examination" system introduced by Mr. Farley.

Of Mr. Farley's own attitude there can be no doubt. Personally genial and jolly, he was trained in the Tammany school, and now he is subjected to the rapacious pressure of 500 party legislators for political plums. It is his task to give out jobs to the right people. He is mirthfully frank, not to say brutal, in this undertaking. His press conference yesterday was typical of the kind of atmosphere which surrounds the spoils-dispensing agency of the Government.

He was asked when he intended giving up one of his two posts, Postmaster-General or chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It has been a recent dictum of Mr. Roosevelt that officials of the Government must divorce themselves of party posts. Mr. Farley has mentioned resignation from the chairmanship many times.

"Probably the same thing has happened to that report that happened to the Civil Service Bill!" he replied with a laugh. When a reporter offered to wager he would still be chairman in 1936 he replied:

"Time will tell; I'm right in the President's lap."

Abbott Still in Power

Mr. Farley made the statement that Mr. Horatio J. Abbott, who recently was relieved of his duties as collector of internal revenue at Detroit when that office was involved in scandal, will still dispense the Administration's patronage. Seventy persons named by Mr. Abbott have been forced out of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and two of his appointees are now being investigated by the Department of Justice. In view of these things reporters asked, would Mr. Abbott still dispense patronage?

"Absolutely," he answered. "I'll take Abbott's recommendations. If the candidates don't stand up that's up to the departments."

When Mr. Abbott's resignation was forced by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Farley said he would look into charges that postmasterships in Michigan were sold at $100. However, Mr. Farley declared yesterday that he had no information that these charges were true and declared that he would make no investigation.

Conducting his press conference in his invariable laughing, good-natured fashion, Mr. Farley declined to comment on charges that Mr. Hurja, his assistant, dominated the Michigan organization of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation through Mr. Abbott.

One of Mr. Hurja's brothers, it has been brought out, has been appointed postmaster at Crystal Falls, Mich., and another named to a job on the highway department of the same State.

'Met' Managers Not Ready To Announce New Opera

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Denial of reports that the Metropolitan Opera Company had selected an opera called "The Eunuch" by Mr. John Lawrence Seymour, California composer, for production next season was made by Mr. Edward Ziegler, assistant manager of the opera, today. He said that while an American work probably would be produced at the Metropolitan next season, no announcement of the title or the name of the composer would be made until the list of novelties and revivals was issued within the next few days.

Boston Women View Wonders Of Antiquity From Airplane

Mrs. Moore's Party Spent Night in Restored Harem of King Darius's Palace and Had Other Arabian Nights Adventures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A speedy tour in a Dutch plane of some of the great antiquities of Asia and Europe by three women of Boston, Mass., has focused attention here on the almost unlimited possibilities of tourism by air.

Mrs. W. H. Moore, Boston antiquarian, and her two sisters, Mrs. L. J. Knight and Mrs. W. H. Colvin, have completed a trip to excavations financed by Mrs. Moore in Iraq and Persia. The trip included the rose-colored rock-city of Petra, the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II, Persepolis, the palace-city of the Persian Kings, Teheran and Mount Athos in Greece.

The commander of the airplane, which was chartered by Mrs. Moore from the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), gave an Arabian Nights account of the tour on his return here.

They flew first to Maan in Transjordan, south of the Dead Sea. From there the company made a trip by autocar to Petra, between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea. From Maan to Jericho they descended from 1050 meters above the sea level to 360 meters under the sea level. The next stage was Jericho-Kusheir Ambra.

There are no landing grounds there, and so they descended in the desert, right in front of an old temple. They visited Rutbah Wells, Baghdad and the ruins of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II. They passed over Ur of the Chaldees.

The party was welcomed by Professor Hirschfeld, who is engaged there in the excavating of the Palace of King Darius. He is being enabled to carry out this work through the help of Mrs. Moore.

Professor Hirschfeld had partly restored the harem of the palace of King Darius and made it again fit to live in. There the visitors from Boston passed the night.

Then they proceeded to Teheran where the Persian Air Force gave them a hearty welcome and Mrs. Moore gave the American College, at Teheran, which was constructed with her fiifts, and was honored by the bestowal upon her of a high Persian honor. Mrs. Moore was also made honorary citizen of Athens, in recognition of her donation of a museum to Corinth.

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Sailor Ashore Is 'All at Sea' Till He Gets His Guide to Port

Seaman's Handbook Aids Mariner to Navigate Anywhere He Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A Baedeker for Barnacle Bill based on the nautical anomaly that a sailor ashore is all at sea—the Seaman's Handbook for Shore Leave—is now in its fifth printing, the American Merchant Marine Library Association at 67 Wall Street reports.

Mrs. Alice S. Howard, compiler of the handbook, came from Newport, R. I., to make ready for the arrival of the United States fleet, saying, "I don't want our seamen to be robbed of their possessions and I don't want them to get in trouble." Since 1917, when she was head of the social service bureau of the United States Shipping Board, she has interested herself in the welfare of seamen.

Supporters of the library association regard this increasing demand for the shore leave manual as its best recommendation. The handbook has found its way into the shore togs of thousands of American merchant seamen, and mariners' social agencies in five other countries have sought rights to reproduce the little volume which Mrs. Henry Howard, president and founder of the floating library service, devised to enable waterfront transients to steer a profitable course.

More than 400 ports and places in nearly 100 maritime countries are listed alphabetically with a variety of helpful information about hotels, libraries, laundries, hospitals, banks, foreign exchanges, entertainment places, points of interest for sightseeing excursions and occasional "dont's" about certain ports.

It required a leviathan-load of correspondence on Mrs. Howard's part to compile these essential facts about shipping cities of the world. Even a hasty scrutiny of its 377 pages reveals that the author must have toured the gazetteer with a fine tooth comb.

Candid on Amapala

For example, right after Alicante in Spain, comes Amapala, Honduras, with a population of 3000. "Hotels. Morazan, water front; Venecia, on pier. American plan, 5-15 pesos a day. Seamen's homes. None. Legal aid. American Consular Agent (Pablo Uhler & Son). Amusements. Moving pictures every two weeks; swimming, hunting, fishing. Note. A poor place to get stranded. A seasoned sailor might guess as much. There is no doubt, Amapala is a "company town" that fairly glows with the ubiquitous banana.

Well, there's Durban, South Africa, and Duluth, Minn.; Hobart in Tasmania and Hoboken, New Jersey in the oil-tank backwash of New York Bay; Makassar in the Dutch East Indies and Milwaukee in Wisconsin, and so on to the "Y's" that wind up with Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and Yokohama, Japan, and even though they lie on opposite sides of the earth, Yarmouth and Yokohama have one thing in common. Each has its Grand Hotel.

In a foreword on shore leave, Mr. William McFee, as well versed in the art of fine writing as in the intricacies of triple expansion reciprocating engines and Parsons turbines, describes Mrs. Howard's handbook as a "series of hints for the judicious, an illuminating guide for those with the intelligence to profit by it."

Seamen Spread Good Will

"Without in any way resorting to flag waving or to vocal insistence upon his superiority," Chief McFee observes, "it is possible for a seaman to create prestige for himself and his country by courtesy and decent respect for the customs and prejudices of the native population That mysterious but invaluable asset to any business, 'good will,' is enormously increased by seamen who spend their time ashore in foreign ports as orderly members of an honorable profession."

Seaman's Guide

© Bachrach

Alice S. Howard
President of American Merchant Marine Library Association

These are the opportunities visualized by Mrs. Henry Howard, who has had them compressed between two sturdy little covers, priced at 50 cents, so that they may reach the pockets of seamen the world over. Seeing seamen as members of an honorable profession, Mrs. Howard naturally doesn't regard her work in the nature of reform. With her floating library service and her shore leave handbook, she is giving seafarers an opportunity to convert their aimless wandering in strange places into more enlightening channels.

Abuse of Truants Denied by N. Y. Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, yesterday categorically denied charges of inhuman treatment of the boy inmates of the New York Parental School for Truants after Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia yesterday, discussing the school, had deplored "institutional callousness" and put conditions in the institution squarely up to the board, which has sole jurisdiction.

Dr. Ryan praised Mr. William D. Pulvermacher, principal of the school, and suggested that the Mayor personally inspect the institution. Paired with this was an invitation by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, to all interested persons to visit the school and see for themselves that the charges were baseless. A routine inquiry visit, made by a Board of Education committee during the day, ended with expressions of satisfaction with the way the children were handled.

Mr. Pulvermacher was a high school football coach before becoming director of the school. He denied that corporal punishment was practiced at the institution.

Candidate Sweeps State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Receiving a majority of nearly 200,000, Mr. Stanley Winborne, state utilities commissioner and a candidate to succeed himself, carried every one of the 100 counties of North Carolina in the recent Democratic primaries, it was revealed when the state board of elections canvassed the returns. This is said to be the first time a candidate for a state office has ever carried every county.

Spokane Parades In Honor of Big Power Project

(Continued from Page 1)

in Northwest history. Every bell, whistle, and chime in the city announced the event which is believed to mean advancing prosperity for thousands of persons participating in the project as well as the development of tremendous electrical power and later the redemption of hundreds of thousands of fertile acres from drought.

The opening of the bids was followed in the afternoon by a mammoth parade featuring nearly every phase of construction activity from lumbering machinery to pick and shovel teams ready to "dig in." Bands from many communities were in line. It was a spontaneous expression of community good will. A public banquet in the evening was followed by an outdoor band concert and addresses by Dr. Mead and others. The Grand Coulee Dam was later reproduced in fire extending across the Spokane River with the Spokane Falls as a background.

The low dam will be 152 feet above low water with approximately 70 feet running down into bedrock. Its length will be 3430 feet. The high dam will rise 352 feet above low water with a length of 4290 feet. There will be twice as much water going over the spillway of the low dam as now goes over all the overflow dams in the United States .

Massive Block of Concrete

More than 3,000,000 cubic yards of concrete will be used in the low dam and more than 11,000,000 in the high dam, which will make the completed structure the greatest block of concrete ever poured. The high dam will contain 2½ times as much material as Boulder dam.

The lumber industry of the northwest is humming over the prospect of providing from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 board feet for forms and coffer dams and camp construction. More than 40,000 tons of steel will be ordered through Pacific Coast companies.

Some 3,000,000 cubic yards of excavating are already out with 11,000,000 cubic yards yet to come. One contractor said that it is not getting out the dirt and rock that matters so much as where to put it after it is out. Fortunately the Grand Coulee is full of canyons which may be used to good advantage.

Another problem the Government is turning over to the successful contractor is the moving of the Columbia River. As the river gains a tremendous momentum in its drop of more than 1200 feet within the United States and is 100 feet wide at high water the problem of moving it becomes interesting. Just how to turn the driving stream from its course is a mystery to the average onlooker, but the experienced engineer only shrugs his shoulders and smiles. It will cost about $9,000,000 to put the river somewhere else while the dam is under construction.

Gravity Type Selected

The first unit, or low dam, of the Grand Coulee power project will cost in all about $60,000,000; ultimate development, or completion of the high dam, will cost $170,000,000. Capacity of the power plant will be 700,000 installed horsepower, that of the completed project, 2,400,000 installed horsepower. A lake 50 miles long will be created by the low dam. This will be increased to 151 miles when the high dam is completed. No irrigation will be developed from the low dam or first unit. The high dam will make it possible to irrigate 1,200,000 acres.

A gravity type dam has been decided upon. This will make it easier to extend its height when the high dam is needed.

Mr. Banks, in charge of the Grand Coulee project for the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior, has been rapidly pushing his engineering studies to completion. Accurate contour maps of the dam site were prepared and a great deal of necessary information gathered for the information of contractors. Mr. Banks will continue to supervise the construction. He was transferred here last fall from the Owyhee power project in Oregon. He supervised the American Falls project in Idaho, and the construction of the Jackson Lake dam in the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming. He has been with the reclamation service for nearly 30 years.

Scene Bristles With Activity

Since Mr. Banks first invaded the sagebrush country of central Washington many changes have taken place. The barren tract is now bristling with activity. Engineers making extensive surveys were rapidly followed by persons operating innumerable sandwich stands. A café, a bakery and a dry goods store were among the first places of business to be opened to the ever-growing public.

The first bids for core drilling and test pit digging were opened last fall. Building of a bridge across the Columbia to accommodate the workers, laying out and grading roads, building railroad spurs and providing an airport are all necessary preliminaries to the construction of the dam itself.

Excavating was only first begun last December. The huge shovels moved 24,000 yards of earth a day in preparing for the dam abutments.

Fossil beds have given way to modern excavation and building. Deserted farms have become thriving infant communities. Deserted farm buildings have been turned into welcome shelters. Shacks and tents dot the landscape. Camping at the Coulee became the aim of thousands who suddenly found the sagebrush country interesting. The commission had to clamp down tight on land speculators. From the time the commission's office opened here in April, 1933, thousands of applications for work have poured in. These must all go through the regular federal employment agencies.

Hundreds To Be Employed

A contractor's camp to house employees will have to be constructed. About 1500 will be employed this summer on the project, with 3500 estimated at the peak of employment. The contractor must furnish all school buildings, water and sewer systems. He will have to furnish a town housing from 5000 to 6000 persons. He must also furnish all of the construction plant. This will require excavation machinery, concrete mixing plants, warehouses for materials, cableways, locomotives, lumber mill for form work and so on. Skilled labor will be paid a minimum of $1.20 an hour and unskilled 50 cents. No Mongolian labor will be employed.

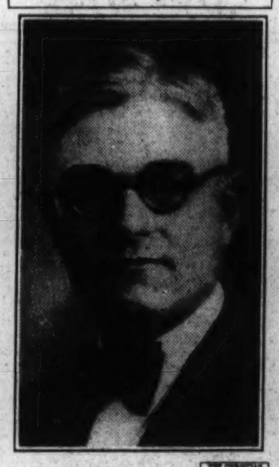
"And when the dam is completed, what then?" asks the onlooker. The answer is that an attempt will be made to contract with private power companies to carry power from Grand Coulee and Bonneville over private transmission lines. If not, the Government will put in its own transmission lines. The Government hopes to provide cheap electricity for the people and for this purpose, Senator C. C. Dill said in speaking of the power projects, the Government has developed Muscle Shoals in the Southeast, Boulder Dam in the Southwest, Grand Coulee and Bonneville in the Northwest, and the St. Lawrence in the Northeast.

An estimated cost of power to home owners in the Northwest will be about 1 to 2 cents a kilowatt hour for lighting and from ½ to 1 cent for cooking and heating. Senator Dill would like to see the creation of a Columbia River authority similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority to supervise all development of the Columbia River.

Dr. Mead still believes, as he stated years ago, that the salvaging of land from drought is as important as the development of power. He believes firmly in the Government's proposed subsistence homesteads. He wants good land utilized and poor land abandoned.

Much of the credit for the working out of the Grand Coulee project is due Mr. James O'Sullivan, executive secretary of the Columbia Basin Commission, for he has been working for a dam at the head of the Grand Coulee since 1919.

Coulee Supervisor



Frank A. Banks
Engineer in Charge of Construction of Power Project.

Davidson College Honors Founders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Almost upon the threshold of a century of service Davidson College took time out to honor those who 97 years ago, with much faith and little money, established this institution that has grown to be one of the commanding church colleges of the south.

Dr. Ben E. Geer, president of Furman University and long known as one of the leading textile figures of the nation, at a formal Founders' Day program in Chambers Auditorium discussed the past and future of the church college. "Can the church school be honest, efficient, able and at the same time Christian?" was the theme of his talk. "A warmly religious life is not inconsistent with academic honesty, with untiring research in any field." That was his answer.

Such institutions as Davidson and Furman, said Dr. Geer, have a rightful and tremendously important field in the educational work of the future. The changing world will not engulf the smaller schools in a secularism that at times seems to be gaining dominance, he brought out.

School and Farm To Benefit Under Mexican Program

State and Nation to Join in Carrying Out Projects in Sonora

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Education and irrigation—these are the two high spots of the civic and economic construction program under way in the State of Sonora, Mexico's "cradle of presidents," according to an interview given by Gov. Rodolfo Elias Calles on a recent visit to Mexico City. The young Sonora governor is a son of the former president and contemporary political dictator of Mexico, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles.

Governor Calles disclosed that more than 1,600,000 pesos will be spent on educational institutions during the current year. Of that amount 1,000,000 has been budgeted by the state and the rest is being provided by the Federal Government in accordance with its program of aid to states in education, irrigation and road construction. Sonora is concentrating this year on erection of large scholastic centers. Construction of the smaller type of schools will be curtailed and in addition to the large "factory type" of school plants the construction part of the education budget will go toward renovating existing structures.

At a cost of more than 800,000 pesos the large irrigation dam and canal system is being built on the left bank of the Yaqui River. This project will irrigate 300,000 hectares of excellent land which now is only partially cultivated.

In the same region there is being built an agricultural experiment station which will provide a comprehensive service for farmers. Adjoining the station will be a "zootechnical ranch" which will provide similar service for cattle raisers. Besides these there will be a model poultry farm which will provide pedigreed birds and selected eggs to stimulate poultry raising. The federal Ministry of Agriculture is coöperating with the state government on the projects.

Toward road construction the Sonora government has budgeted 40,000 pesos monthly as a minimum. The branch of the international highway has been almost completed from Nogales to Hermosillo, the program calling for completion this year. In addition work is progressing on several important local roads and on the Agua Prieta-Chihuahua highway which will link the states of Chihuahua and Sonora.

Direct aid in the formation of small industrial coöperatives and general stimulation of the reviving mining industry are two other important aspects of the Sonora construction program as outlined by Governor Calles.

Policemen vs. Deputies

City policemen and deputy sheriffs of Sarasota, Fla., competed in a shooting match and the policemen won by breaking 49 out of 100 targets while the deputies hit 36.

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Emily Lincoln Is Extended In College Tennis

Bonnie Miller Defaulted —Katherine Pearson of Texas Wins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 20—Three first-round, and six second-round matches were completed here this morning in the sixth annual college girls' invitation lawn tennis championship singles. Play was held on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The tourney was scheduled to open yesterday, but a roaring Northeaster prevented any play Tuesday and left the courts slow and soggy for today's program.

Bonnie R. Miller of the University of Southern California, seeded No. 1 was defaulted. This placed Muriel Krevolin, Pembroke College in Brown University, in the third round.

The second seeded player, Emily A. Lincoln of Smith College, the favorite to win the title in the absence of Bonnie Miller and Mary E. Cutter, 1933 champion, had a hard tussle to win her match from unseeded Florence Whitehead of Wellesley College. The Wellesley girl won the first at set 6—1, but Miss Lincoln steadied to pull the match out at 6—1, 6—3. It was a first-round contest.

The third and fourth seeded stars, Katherine Pearson (No. 3) of the University of Texas and Josephine Merrick (No. 4) of the Connecticut College for Women, advanced to the third round in straight sets.

College Girls' Invitation Lawn Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College, defeated Florence Whitehead, Wellesley College, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Louise Kruezer, Cornell University, defeated Marietta Tower, Wellesley College, 6—0, 6—1.

Margaret L. Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Olga Tomec, Wellesley College, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round

Margaret Lancaster, Wellesley College, defeated Deborah C. Gilbert, Smith College, 6—3, 6—1.

Katherine Pearson, University of Texas, defeated Mary van Loan, Wellesley College, 6—0, 6—2.

Margaret Mellor, Wellesley College, defeated Virginia Wightman, Vassar College, 6—3, 6—3.

Muriel Krevolin, Pembroke College in Brown University, won from Bonnie R. Miller, University of Southern California, by default.

Josephine Merrick, Connecticut College for Women, defeated Patricia H. Smith, Jackson College, 6—1, 6—0.

Ruth Bancroft, Simmons College, defeated Betty Holmes, Wellesley College, 6—1, 6—1.

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The Acme of Scoring Golf Matches

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fred Corcoran
Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts G. A., Posting Results

Official Score Keeping in Golf Becomes an Art

System of Fred Corcoran Aids Public and 'Softens' Scribes

By Webster J. Morse

Official scoring in golf is an art. Progressive, even ahead of the game itself, is the recording system of tournament play. The golf writers covering national tournaments in the United States today have a comparatively "soft" time of it. Incoming and outgoing nines are posted systematically in medal or match play, leaving only a touch of color or detail to be "dug" up.

The acme of perfect scoring, to assist both the public and the press, was reached at the recent national open championship at the Merion Cricket Club. Fred J. "Lord" Corcoran, Massachusetts boy, now official scorer for all United States Golf Association tournaments, handled the details. Along with the postings of the medal scores, he devised recordings of the leaders hole by hole.

Telephones at each of the 18 holes were installed and the final day found Corcoran posting scores of the four leaders on a separate listing at the completion of each hole. By merely sitting in front of the huge figure board, watchers were able to check these four players stroke for stroke. Where it meant much to the public, it also meant time and dollars to the press.

Modest Talker

It occurred to me that an interview with Fred would be enlightening. It was, but not in the manner I had hoped. He is too modest and retiring to be quoted freely; unless I put in the words myself. Partly from him, but mostly from others, I gathered a short recording of a boy who worked himself to where he has a big job to do and does it well. More will be heard from him later, for many of the present improvements in golf were his ideas.

Seeking to improve his knowledge of scoring and the handling of tournaments, he crossed the water. It was his belief that in Scotland, the land of ancient golf history, he would absorb ideas. He was prepared to study the handling and scoring of the British amateur play at Prestwick in Ayrshire Hills. Briefly, all he learned was that his own methods were perfection by way of comparison.

Between that disappointment and the elimination of his friend Jess Guilford, about all Fred got was a poorly hidden case of "homesickness." Back on home land again he is regularly wielding his red, blue and black pencils, all the more determined to improve his "information" board.

"Human Encyclopedia"

Corcoran is recognized among golf writers of Massachusetts as a "human golf encyclopedia." His acquaintance with golfers all over the country and his remarkable memory of their achievements are always a ready help to writers. In his own right "Lord" Corcoran is a neat golfer himself. The "Lord" title has been bestowed upon him by friends since his recent trip across.

The official scorer is in his late twenties. He caddied at Belmont Spring Country Club and was caddy master in 1918. Dan Horan, then secretary of the club, liked Corcoran and made him assistant secretary. His next move was to go south to Pinehurst as assistant to Donald Ross, now the famous golf architect.

After three years in the South Fred returned home and entered the retail shoe business. Two years later golf called him back and he became Massachusetts state handicapper. In the meantime, he officially scored his first big tournament at Worcester in 1925 when the national open was held. In 1932 he took over the M. G. A. office manager job and was chosen executive secretary of the organization. Now he is official scorer at all national tournaments and has built an enviable reputation for combined efficiency and geniality throughout golfdom.

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Maureen Orcutt Retains the Lead In Eastern Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOROTON, Conn., June 20—Cards ran high yesterday in the second day of play in the women's eastern golf championship tournament at the Wee Burn Club, here. Considering the conditions prevailing, however, the scores were very good as some of the fairways were inundated and some of the footbridges were washed away by the driving rain. Twenty-two of the original field of 80 failed to continue in the play.

Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf & Country Club continued to lead the field as she turned in a card of 90 which gave her a total of 167 for the 36 holes of play. Deborah Verry of Kittansett Club had the best card yesterday when she was out in 46 and home in 41 for an 87. Jean Bauer of the Metacomet Golf Club gained on Miss Orcutt and took sole possession of second place when she covered the course in 88. This gave her a grand total of 170, only three strokes behind the leader. The cards:

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches	77	90	167
Jean Bauer, Metacomet	82	88	170
Charlotte Glutting, Rock Spring	82	90	172
Dorothy Hunter, Trapelo	85	89	174
Mrs. Dorothy C. Rurd, Merion	85	89	174
Deborah Verry, Kittansett	91	87	178
Mrs. Carl Scheidt, Merion	88	92	180
Frances Williams, St. Davids	87	93	180
Betty Pietsch, Tamarack	85	96	181
Dorothy Richards, Weston	85	97	182
Mrs. Edward Stevens, Round H.	89	94	183
Edith A. Quier, Hunt. Valley	93	90	183
Polly B. Andrews, Reserv.	90	94	184
Mrs. W. M. Furris Jr., Brae Burn	90	95	185
Rosalie Knapp, Women's Nat.	90	95	185
Mrs. H. F. Prunaret Jr., Chas. R.	82	103	185
Mrs. Wright Goss Jr., Baltusrol	89	97	186
Rosamond Vahey, Concord	96	90	186
Mrs. George Thorne, Women's N.	88	98	186
Marion Fisher, Oak Ridge	91	95	186
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Hunt. Valley	90	97	187
Isabel Henry, Phila. C. C.	92	96	188
Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Hunt. Val.	92	96	188
Mrs. J. W. Hoopes, Wilmington	90	98	188
Louise Iselin, Piping Rock	95	94	189
Jane Douglas, Charles River	89	100	189
Abigail S. Vare, Phila. C. C.	96	96	192
Mrs. Frederick Davis, Massa's.	92	100	192
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion	90	103	193
Barbara Stoddard, Women's N.	89	104	193
Mrs. Joyce Bushel, Salisbury	93	102	195
Mrs. Frederick Morny, Green M.	98	100	198
Mrs. Norman Goldberger, Holly.	94	103	197
Lucille Parsons, Essex C. C.	94	103	197
Kathryn Bragau, Essex C. C.	95	103	198
Mrs. Herbert Kottek, Hollywood	93	106	199
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. Dav.	94	105	199
Mrs. C. F. Eaton, The C. C.	101	98	199
Mrs. R. P. Limburg, Century	95	105	200
Mrs. J. M. Jaycox, Phila. C. C.	100	102	202
Mrs. Edgar Arnold, Wilmington	94	109	203
Mrs. B. H. Namm, Century	98	106	204
Mrs. Lonie Jenkins, Winged Ft.	99	110	209
Mrs. A. E. Mitmacht, Innis Ar.	101	108	209
Adelaide Reckford, Century	107	102	209
Carolyn Chapman, Brooklawn	98	112	210
Mrs. J. A. Sexauer, Winged Ft.	109	103	212
Mrs. D. M. WillIard, Grassy S.	102	114	216
Mrs. Marjorie P. Dwyer, Lee W.	112	110	222
Mrs. Olive Wood, Lee Wood	112	114	226

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing to June 19 Inclusive

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, June 20

	W	L	FI	H	A	FW	R	PP	PO	PC
Sussex	7	0	2	2	0		165	121	121	73.33
Yorkshire	5	1	1	1	2		150	91	91	60.66
Lancashire	5	1	3	2	0		165	96	96	58.18
Kent	5	2	3	1	0		165	93	93	56.36
Middlesex	4	3	2	1	0		150	73	73	48.66
Derbyshire	4	4	1	1	0		150	68	68	45.33
Nt'ghamshire	3	3	3	0	0		135	60	60	44.44
Warwickshire	3	2	2	2	1		150	65	65	43.33
Surrey	3	4	2	1	0		150	58	58	38.66
Leicestershire	3	4	0	2	0		135	51	51	37.77
Essex	3	4	1	4	0		165	62	62	37.57
Hampshire	2	4	4	0	0		150	50	50	33.33
Somersetshire	2	3	0	4	0		135	42	42	31.11
Gloucester're	3	6	0	2	0		165	51	51	30.90
Glamorgan're	2	4	2	3	1		180	53	53	29.44
Worcestersh're	1	3	2	3	0		135	34	34	25.18
No'ampton're	0	8	1	0	0		135	5	5	3.70

German Golf Outlook

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—For the first time in the history of German golf two native professionals are to play in a foreign tournament. They are Franz Bessner of Berlin and Bruno Jersombeck, Wiesbaden, and they will compete in the British open championship at Sandwich, commencing June 25. The entry for the German open championship at Bad Ems, Aug. 18 and 19, is a good one and includes two Americans in Gene Sarazen and Joe Kirkwood. Sarazen won the British open championship at Sandwich two years ago with a record score of 283.

Harvard Practice Curtailed

RED TOP, Conn., June 20 (AP)—Rough waters and a driving rain curtailed the practice of the four Harvard crews last night and handicapped the Crimson's final drive for the Yale regatta June 22. The varsity was sent through a two-mile paddle down stream and a similar distance back on the Thames River, with Coach Charles Whiteside concentrating on starts and sprints. The junior varsity and combination eights rowed a mile together at a high stroke while the freshman crew was on the water for 10 minutes, in which it hit a high beat consistently.

Cup Yachts in One Division

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20 (AP)—Departing from previous practice, the America's Cup committee today sent Rainbow, Weetamoe and Yankee away in one division, instead of pairing two of the candidates in a match race and sending the third out for a tilt with Vanitie, former cup boat but now ineligible.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

And Now the "Business Woman Golfer"

HELEN L. HICKS'S announcement that she has decided to become a "business woman golfer" must come as a big surprise to followers of that game. Holder of the United States amateur championship title in 1931 and runnerup to Virginia Van Wie in last year's championship, Miss Hicks has for some years been regarded as one of the best women golfers in the country. When George Von Elm announced a few years back that he was going to become a "business man golfer," the announcement caused considerable interest, as it was a department of golf which had never been thought of up to that time. He has been quite successful in his venture, and it will be interesting to see just how much success Miss Hicks may have.

To Try What She Knows Most About

In speaking of her decision to go into golf as a business, Miss Hicks said that she had tried selling real estate, renting houses, and aviation. She also said that the one thing she knows most about and loves most dearly is golf. From this we judge that the former champion has come to the conclusion that she can do best by occupying her time in pursuing that which she believes herself best fitted to do. It will now be interesting to see if any more of the women players decide to take up golf as a business. In case they do, there may be a chance for the holding of women's open tournaments or a series of matches similar to those which William T. Tilden 2d has been promoting in lawn tennis. Just now the only other prominent women golfers who have been eliminated from amateur play are Joyce Wethered and Enid Wilson of Great Britain. A match between the three might attract a fair number of spectators; but until the women become business golfers or professionals in numbers large enough to warrant their holding tournaments, it does not look as if they would be successful in picking up very much money from the playing end of the game. There should be, however, a fine chance for earning money by teaching women and girls how to play the game, and Miss Hicks should be well qualified for this work.

Baseball Casualty No. 2

When the Chicago White Sox changed managers a few weeks ago, the first 1934 casualty among the major-league baseball managerships took place. Now the second one has been recorded with George Gibson of the Pittsburgh Pirates being the man to give way. His successor is Pie Traynor, for a number of years the club's third baseman. This is not the first time that Gibson has been relieved of the position, as he was manager of Pittsburgh several years ago. A great catcher in the days of Manager Fred Clarke and Honus Wagner, Gibson has not been able to make a name for himself as a manager. Traynor's appointment adds to the number of player-managers in major-league baseball. A brilliant player himself and very popular with players and fans, it will be interesting to see if he can lead the Pirates to a higher place in the National League standing, a place which many fans believe belongs to them.

Just Say California

In case anyone should happen to ask you where any of the athletic champions of 1934 come from and you do not know, it might be just as well to say California.

Yale Oarsmen Handicapped

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 20 (AP)—Yale's four crews, preparing for the annual meeting with Harvard on the Thames River, June 22, were handicapped in last night's workout by the adverse weather conditions, which forced Coach Ed Leader to order only a light workout. The varsity, junior varsity, freshman and combination eights paddled down stream for a short time and then retired to the crew quarters. Coach Leader said he planned a final time trial today.

Navy Crew Captain Named

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 20 (AP)—Midshipman Clark A. Hood '35 of Nocona, Texas, has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy varsity crew for the 1935 season. Hood has rowed in the No. 7 seat for two seasons. Midshipman J. N. Gruger '35 of Seattle, Wash., was elected crew manager.

Billy Howell Leads Small, Fast Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 20—Slender Billy Howell of Richmond, Va., by the narrow margin of a single stroke, led a small but fast field yesterday in the first round of qualifying play for the thirty-second annual southern amateur golf championship at the New Orleans Country Club.

Howell advanced by negotiating the difficult course in even par figures. Going out he required 35 strokes and on the in-coming nine 36 for a total of 71. Howell, who was runner-up to Johnny Fisher, a member of the Walker Cup team, in the national intercollegiate championship in 1932, was in trouble on the first hole, taking three putts. On the third hole he regained the stroke by dropping a 30-foot putt for a birdie 3. Thereafter he played the round in even par.

The Louisville state champion, Edwin McClure of Shreveport, having difficulty with his putter, took a 72 and was in a three way tie with Julius Hughes, Atlanta, and Jules Lazard, New Orleans. Lewis Johnson Jr. of Charleston, S. C., and Rudy Schulte Jr., tallied 73s. Behind them came Alvin Everett, Rome, Ga., and George Bush, New Orleans with 74s.

Other low scores included Fred Odom, New Orleans, 75; Crawford Rainwater, Atlanta, 75; Al Reuning, New Orleans, 75; Earl Stokes Jr., Louisville, 76; Jack Bothamley, Atlanta, 75; F. D. de LaHoussaye, New Orleans, 75; Stanley Holditch, Atlanta, 76, and H. G. Weddington, Meridian, 76.

Harvard Crew Entered

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, June 20 (AP)—The Harvard crew, which will be defending champion in the Grand Challenge Cup event at the Henley regatta, entered the course this morning and rowed to the starting point. The Harvard crew is the only one to enter the event from the United States.

Fifth U. S. Crew to Sail

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The fifth American crew entered in the British Henley regatta will leave tonight on the Majestic. Tabor Academy's eight of Marion, Mass., last of the American representatives to sail, will seek to win the Thames Challenge Cup, in which another United States boatload, Kent School, will be defending champion. Others en route to the scene or already safely on it are Princeton's varsity, entered in the Grand Challenge Cup, and two crews from Yale—150-pound and four-oared. The regatta will be held in July.

Polo Games Washed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 20—Matches scheduled to be played in the Westbury Challenge Cup series yesterday were postponed on account of rain.

Jack Crawford And Miss Jacobs First

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—The United States and Australia today shared honors in the seeded lists for the Wimbledon tennis championships opening Monday, Helen H. Jacobs, the United States champion, being placed No. 1 among the women and Jack Crawford, defending champion, No. 1 among the men.

Sarah H. Palfrey, heroine of the successful American defense of the Wightman Cup, also was honored by being placed at No. 3 behind Dorothy E. Round, English finalist against Mrs. Helen Wills Moody last year.

American players in the men's list were not so well regarded, however, Francis X. Shields, No. 1 ranking player on the American Davis Cup team, being seeded fifth followed by his teammates, Lester R. Stoefen and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr.

Fred J. Perry, English No. 1, was seeded second to Crawford with Baron Gottfried von Cramm of Germany third and Henry W. Austin, also of England, fourth.

Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, veteran French combination and 1932 and 1933 champions, were seeded first in men's doubles ahead of American Davis Cup team of Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr., Elizabeth M. Ryan and Mme. René Mathieu were seeded first in women's doubles followed by the Misses Jacobs and Palfrey while Lott and Miss Palfrey were seeded second in mixed doubles behind von Cramm and Frau Sperling.

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Sporting Around the Hub

BRAE BURN won the Boston Four-Ball League championship yesterday at Weston. A driving rainstorm dampened the ardor of the field day and many of the foursomes played only a few holes and divided points by agreement, while some defaulted. Attempts to postpone were made too late, although The Country Club received word in time and did not play its match with Charles River. The postponed match will be played later because Charles River has a possible chance to take second place. Because conditions were so bad it was voted later at the dinner to hold another field day next week.

Only a few of the individual four-ball cards for the medal prizes offered annually on this field day were turned in. Playing conditions were such that the golfers simply despaired of compiling a presentable score. These prizes will feature next week's field day. The four-ball results were: Brae Burn 15, Weston 0; Wollaston 13½, Oakley 1½; Winchester 11½, Wellesley 3½, and Woodland 10, Commonwealth 5. The standing, minus the Charles-River-The Country Club match, is as follows:

Team	Points For	Points Agst.
Brae Burn	93	42
Winchester	87½	47½
Wollaston	79	56
*Charles River	75	45
*The Country Club	72	48
Wellesley	63	72
Woodland	60	75
Commonwealth	55½	79½
Weston	44	91
Oakley	31	104

*One match to play.

The annual Lake Sunapee invitation four-ball tournament will get under way tomorrow and continue Saturday and Sunday. Several top-notch golfers have entered and among them are the defending champions of last year, Emery Stratton of Sandy Burr and Russ Todd of Wollaston.

Walpole High School has entered the interscholastic championship baseball tournament to make it an eight-club affair. The tournament opens tomorrow at Marblehead with Hudson High, champion of the Midland League, playing St. Mary's. Three more games are scheduled Friday, with Marblehead facing Cambridge Latin; Norwood playing Winthrop and New Bedford meeting Walpole. The semifinals and final will be played Saturday afternoon.

Judge Frankland W. L. Miles, president of the Boston University Alumni Club, announced yesterday that plans are being formed to conduct a moonlight sail to raise funds for an athletic scholarship. The scholarship will be awarded to the high school or preparatory school graduate who best combines scholastic and athletic ability. The sail is expected to take place late in July.

It is of interest locally to learn that Ed Stevens, once coach of Harvard crews, now is coaching Oregon State in rowing. His charges defeated the Washington Huskies jayvee crew by five lengths and now the State oaramen are all pepped up.

1935 British Golf Dates

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, ruling body of the sport in Great Britain, yesterday announced that the 1935 British amateur championship would be held at the Royal Lytham and St. Annes Golf Club course at St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire, and the 1935 open at Muirfield. The amateur will start May 20, 1935, and the open June 24, 1935. Bobby Jones won his first British open title at Royal Lytham and St. Annes in 1926.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	42	21	.667
Toronto	38	24	.613
Rochester	37	27	.578
Montreal	30	29	.508
Albany	25	31	.446
Buffalo	26	33	.441
Syracuse	25	32	.439
Baltimore	15	41	.268

Results June 19

Baltimore 7, Rochester 2.
Other games postponed.

Eastern Tennis Postponed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—All of the matches scheduled to take place yesterday on the courts of the Richmond County Country Club at Dongan Hills, were postponed on account of rain.

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON
ANDREW SQUARE
6 DAYS Mon., June 25
Commencing
LAST TIME SAT. NIGHT, JUNE 30
HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS
Presenting HUNDREDS OF AMAZING NEW FEATURES THIS YEAR including The Stupendous Spectacle "PERSIA"
CRISTIANI Troupe of Riding Marvels
BEATTY Battling 40 LIONS & TIGERS
NEWLY-BORN BABY GIRAFFE
MULTITUDE of CIRCUS CHAMPIONS —Army of Clowns—Mammoth Menagerie —5 Herds of Elephants—500 Horses
TWICE DAILY: 2 & 8 P.M. DOORS OPEN 1 & 7
GRAND FREE MORNING STREET PARADE
11 A. M. MON., JUNE 25
SEAT SALE CIRCUS DAYS ONLY AT FILENE'S

Symphony Hall—Tonight 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. No Tax
On Sale 3 Weeks in Advance

Grant Wins Two Matches in The Western Play

Top Seeded Star Advances in Lawn Tennis Championship Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 20—Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., who is seeded No. 1, in the tournament, won two matches in the annual championships of the Western Lawn Tennis Association at the River Forest Tennis Club here, yesterday. Grant, making his first appearance, defeated Ernest Neubar of Chicago, 6—0, 6—1, in the second round and John Ewing of Chicago, 6—2, 6—2, in the third.

Other seeded favorites to get through the third round of singles were Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., who defeated Charles Shostrom of Chicago, 6—2, 6—4, and George Ball of El Paso, Texas, who defeated John McElroy of Chicago, 6—4, 6—1.

A draw was scored by W. E. Parkhill, of Chicago, a local player not figured in the top flight, in a match with Marcel Rainville, of Toronto, Canadian Davis Cup player. Parkhill won the first set, 6—4, and Rainville the second, 10—8. The former was leading, 5—1, at one stage of the second set. Darkness ended the contest, and a replay was ordered.

Women's singles got under way with Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., the title defender, defeating Martha Mendins of Chicago, 6—3, 6—3. The Berlin, Ger., visitor, Mita Mieth, who was seeded third, was defeated by Elizabeth Kesting of St. Paul, 6—2, 6—0, in the second round.

Dartmouth Athletic Awards

HANOVER, N. H., June 20 (AP)—After announcing the election of William E. McMullen '35 of Brooklyn, N. Y., as captain of next year's lacrosse team, the Dartmouth athletic council yesterday awarded letters to 14 members of the varsity baseball team, six members of the varsity golf teams and numerals to six freshmen linksmen. George H. Colton '35 of Springfield, Mass., varsity football manager; Rand N. Stowell '35 of Dixfield, Me., track manager, and Lorenzo T. Carlisle '35, baseball manager, of Astabula, Ohio, were elected undergraduate members of the 1934-35 athletic council.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	40	19	.678
Atlanta	33	25	.569
New Orleans	33	26	.559
Memphis	30	30	.500
Knoxville	29	32	.475
Chattanooga	27	34	.443
Birmingham	27	36	.429
Little Rock	23	40	.365

Results June 19

New Orleans 4, Atlanta 0.
Memphis 2, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 3, Knoxville 1.
Little Rock 3, Chattanooga 2.
Birmingham 6, Nashville 5.

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THE LINCOLN

American Players Move Through Easy Matches at Queen's

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—American entrants again had easy matches yesterday as the Queen's Club tennis tournament, its ranks riddled by withdrawal of the English and Czechoslovakian Davis Cup teams, moved through the second day.

Lester R. Stoefen, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., and George M. Lott Jr., all members of the United States team, saw their first action against second-round opponents after advancing by defaults through the first.

Stoefen defeated the German, Hans Denker, 6—4, 6—2, Wood won from Weimar Cross, unranked Englishman, 6—2, 6—2, and Lott playing carelessly, dropped a set to Clynton Reed, another unranked English player, before winning, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Jiro Yamagishi of the Japanese Davis Cup team also won a second-round match from W. L. Breese, 6—2, 7—5.

Francis X. Shields, fourth member of the United States cup team and the only one to play in the first round, advanced to the third by default of Harry Hopman of Australia.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston defeated P. Xydis, 8—6, 6—4, in a second-round match of women's singles.

A heavy rain began falling in mid-afternoon and postponed the rest of the second-round singles and commencement of the doubles.

R. Norris Williams 2d, 42-year-old captain of the American cup team, kept pace with the younger players as he defeated W. Menzel, 6—4, 6—4, in a second-round match.

Red Sox Sign Mulligan

The Boston Red Sox added another collegian to their ranks yesterday afternoon in the person of Joe Mulligan, right-handed pitching star of Holy Cross. Mulligan has been a regular on the Holy Cross staff for three seasons, and is regarded by Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox, as an excellent prospect. He is over six feet tall and makes his home in South Weymouth, Mass.

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Brandt Pitches Mates to Fourth Place in League

Moore Helps Left-Hander by Hitting Home Run in Sixth Inning

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	38	19	.667
St. Louis	33	22	.600
Chicago	33	25	.569
Boston	29	25	.537
Pittsburgh	27	25	.519
Brooklyn	25	32	.439
Philadelphia	20	33	.377
Cincinnati	14	38	.269

Results June 19

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 11, Brooklyn 7.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 8.

Ed Brandt and Randy Moore shared honors yesterday at Wrigley Field as the Boston Braves scored a 2-to-1 victory over the Chicago Cubs and went into fourth place in the National League baseball race. The triumph put the Tribe one full game ahead of the Pirates in the standing, as the Buccs lost their contest yesterday to the New York Giants. The Braves are only two games in back of the third-place Cubs. In 10 games between the two clubs this season, the Braves have triumphed seven times.

Brandt registered his sixth victory of the season by holding the Cubs to four hits and striking out seven batters. His left-handed delivery had the Cubs fooled all afternoon, and only once could the Chicago club break into the scoring column. Meanwhile, the Braves were pecking away at the offerings of big Pat Malone and finally got to him for a pair of runs in the sixth inning. A double by Marty McManus, Thompson's sacrifice and Wally Berger's long fly let in one run, and Randy Moore's tremendous home-run smash over the right field fence added the other.

The Pittsburgh Pirates changed managers yesterday, Pie Traynor succeeding George Gibson, but the move failed to end the club's losing streak, for the Giants took the series final, 5 to 3. The world champions swept the three-game series.

The Pirates out-hit the Giants, but brilliant fielding kept the New Yorkers out in front. Hal Schumacher pitched most of the game for the champions despite the fact that the Buccs hit the ball hard. Carl Hubbell relieved the young right-hander when the Pirates rallied in the eighth, and finished the game. Mel Ott's triple drove in a pair of Giant runs in the third inning. Traynor added a triple to the Pittsburgh total, but was left stranded on third base.

Young Paul Dean, rookie right-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, suffered his first defeat of the season yesterday when the Phillies touched him for two runs in the twelfth inning of a game at Sportsman's Park. The younger member of the Dean brothers went in as a relief pitcher in the seventh and finished the game. He had previously won eight straight contests. Carleton and Rothrock hit homers for the Cardinals, while Allen and Camilli hit triples for the Phillies.

The Cincinnati Reds broke even in their four-game series with the Brooklyn Dodgers by taking the final contest yesterday, 11 to 7. Johnny Babich, rookie pitcher from the Missions club of the Pacific Coast League, started for the Dodgers, but yielded six hits and seven runs during the first four innings. The Dodgers banged away at Benny Frey and came within one run of tying the score in the sixth inning when Ralph Boyle hit a homer with two mates on base. The Reds clinched the game one inning later, however, by scoring four more runs off Walter Beck. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	8	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	4	0

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; Malone, Joiner and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Klem and Stewart. Time—1h. 36m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—	5	11	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3	13	0

Batteries—Schumacher, Hubbell and Mancuso; French, Hoyt and Padden, Grace. Winning pitcher—Schumacher. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Pfirman. Time—1h. 19m.

At St Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Phil'd'phia	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2—	10	16	1
St. Louis	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	8	14	1

Batteries—Grabowski, Lohrman, Hansen, Holley, C. Davis and Wilson, Todd; Carleton, Lindsey, Mooney, P. Dean, Haines and V. Davis, Delancey. Winning pitcher—C. Davis. Losing pitcher—P. Dean. Umpires—Stark and Quigley. Time—3h. 14m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	x—	11	14	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1—	7	14	1

Batteries—Frey, Kolp and Lombardi; Babich, Munns, Beck, Leonard and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Frey. Losing pitcher—Babich. Umpires—Barr and Rigler. Time—1h. 2m.

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High Liquor Taxes Halt Temperance, Staff Men Report

Chicago Conference Agrees That Objective of Repeal Has Been Minimized

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—Whether taxation or temperance is going to be the goal of present liquor control systems will decide the ultimate success of the new liquor policy of the United States, it was agreed here yesterday by liquor control authorities of 23 states and the Federal Government, as they urged lower federal taxes and more cooperation to keep liquor within the bounds of the law.

After Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission of New York, had vigorously attacked efforts to enrich governmental coffers by high liquor taxes and said that far too much emphasis had been on the taxation angle of repeal, the conference on national liquor control adopted his resolution asking lower federal taxes.

"Whereas the prime objective of repeal was to promote temperance, to create respect for law and order, to prevent the illicit manufacture of liquor and to exact payment of reasonable federal and state taxes," the resolution said, "and whereas the present federal and state taxes on liquor tend to obstruct the attainment of this objective, therefore, be it resolved, that this national liquor conference go on record as favoring a substantial reduction in the federal liquor tax and that this national liquor conference communicate this fact by letter to President Roosevelt with the suggestion that he consider the wisdom of making such reductions."

It was argued that high taxes encouraged bootlegging, whereas lower taxes would help starve out the bootlegger and facilitate law enforcement.

"The question is whether we want temperance or taxes," said Mr. Mulrooney. "Taxes seem to be all we hear, but isn't the tax secondary? Our ultimate goal was temperance, at least we said so, yet there appears to be some disappointment as to the revenues being received."

A second resolution urged the President to take advantage of the Reciprocal Tariff Act to lower the tariff on imported wines and liquors, while another provided for perpetuation of the conference into a permanent body to promote coöperation between the states in attaining uniformity of liquor taxes and thus remove the cause of interstate bootlegging.

The question of whether repeal had yet helped promote temperance was answered in the negative by Mr. Harry Schwarzchild, publisher of the liquor journal, Spirits, who said, "There has been a marked increase in the amount of liquor consumed today as compared with pre-prohibition times. "That," said Mr. Schwarzchild, "is a fact that all liquor people are ready to admit."

There was some sentiment in the conference for abolition of state taxes and establishment of a federal system by which one federally collected tax would be divided between the Federal Government and the states. Such a system was advocated by Mr. Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators' Association, as well as by Mr. Louis Blumenthal, of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

That there are problems involved in the administration of almost every kind of state system was apparent from the talks of the delegates. Considerable interest centered in the experience of states such as Ohio which have the state monopoly system.

Judge Edward T. Dixon, chairman of the State Liquor Control Board of Ohio, left a questionable impression as to the success of the plan in eliminating bootlegging. The State has gone to great expense in establishing and stocking the stores, he said, but finds that not enough of the drinkers of the State come to the state stores. "We know," he said, "that a great deal of liquor is being bought elsewhere."

The real danger of the state stores system, said Mr. Mulrooney, is the tendency to encourage monopoly of manufacture, because the states, not able to investigate every brand offered to them to sell, cannot help showing favor to certain producers.

Senators and Indians Divide Doubleheader

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	32	22	.593
Detroit	33	23	.589
Washington	32	27	.542
Cleveland	28	24	.538
Boston	29	27	.518
St. Louis	25	29	.463
Philadelphia	22	33	.400
Chicago	20	36	.357

Results June 19

Washington 6, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 3, Washington 0.
Only games played.

Washington and Cleveland divided honors in a doubleheader yesterday at Griffith Stadium, the Senators taking the opener, 6 to 2, and the Indians the second game, 3 to 0. These were the only contests played in the American League yesterday, as rain prevented the scheduled games at New York and Philadelphia, while Boston and St. Louis were not booked to play.

Walter Stewart pitched that first game for Washington, keeping nine Cleveland hits well scattered. Johnny Stone and Heinie Manush hit successive home runs in the first inning to overcome the pair of runs their opponents had scored in their half of the first. Buddy Myer added a triple and single to the attack and drove in two runs. Holland's homer accounted for both Cleveland runs.

Mel Harder went the distance for the Tribe in the second engagement and was never in serious trouble. The Indians scored all of their runs off Monte Weaver in the first three innings. Hal Trosky connected with a homer in the second and also batted in one of the two runs in the third. The scores by innings:

At Washington

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	x—	6	14	0
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	9	0

Batteries—Stewart and Sewell; Hildebrand and Pytlak. Umpires—Kolls, Donnelly and Ormsby. Time—1h. 56m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	8	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	1

Batteries—Harder and Myatt; Weaver, Russell and Phillips, Sewell. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Donnelly, Ormsby and Kolls. Time—2h. 8m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	38	23	.623
Indianapolis	32	26	.552
Milwaukee	32	29	.525
Columbus	30	31	.492
St. Paul	28	30	.483
Louisville	28	34	.452
Kansas City	27	33	.450
Toledo	27	36	.429

Results June 19

Indianapolis 10, Minneapolis 0.
Milwaukee 2, Toledo 1.
Louisville 3, St. Paul 0.
Columbus 7, Kansas City 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	42	17	.705
Missions	47	32	.595
Sacramento	41	38	.519
San Francisco	37	42	.468
Hollywood	36	42	.462
Oakland	34	48	.430
Seattle	29	48	.377
Portland	27	49	.355

Results June 19

Portland 7, San Francisco 8.
Oakland 6, Missions 1.
Sacramento 3, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 7.

Mountain Youth Get Start Here

Lincoln Memorial University

Top—Barn Where Students Learn Part of Farming Is Modern in Every Respect. Right—Grant-Lee Hall for Men Students. Left Center—Dr. Stewart W. McClelland, President of the University.

figure was adopted. Board members said they attempted to obtain a statement from Mr. Ford, himself, but were unsuccessful.

Landlocked Trout Saved

Game wardens of Santa Barbara County, Calif., seined several creeks of 2120 young steelhead trout and transferred them to deeper streams as they were about to be landlocked owing to low water.

SERA Aids California Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—If it had not been for funds provided by the SERA, many students at the University of California during the past school year would have been forced to discontinue their education. This fact is indicated in a report filed by Mrs. R. T. Sebree, assistant manager of the Alumni employment bureau. She states that 600 students received assistance from the fund.

Ford's Property Valued at $8,000,000

DETROIT, June 20 (AP) — The Wayne County Board of Tax Review—admitting it is largely guessing like most other persons—has valued Henry Ford's personal property at $8,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over the valuation fixed by the city assessor of the motor magnate's home town, Dearborn.

The board members explained their principal task in connection with appraising the Ford personal property was to evaluate that percentage of the stock Ford owns in the Ford Motor Company which is represented by property located outside of Michigan. The company's properties within Michigan are assessed against the company, itself.

Kenneth J. McCarren, Detroit city assessor and a member of the board, sought to fix Mr. Ford's personal property at $15,000,000 which, he said, would be a "very conservative" figure, but his motion to that effect found no support and the lower

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Civil War General Carried Out Wish Voiced by Lincoln

Memorial University Aids Boys and Girls to Earn Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, Tenn.—Industrial departments make it possible for most of the students at Lincoln Memorial University here to work a large part of their way through school. Serving a people situated much as Abraham Lincoln was in his early days, this school enables them to work for their education much as he did.

Like other educational institutions, according to Mr. Stewart W. McClelland, president, Lincoln Memorial University has suffered from general business conditions, and in addition has grappled with the task of restoring itself after a disastrous tornado. Through the generosity of its friends, and the work of its students, the university in the past year has been able to continue the work its founders outlined.

There is a large acreage, some 3000 acres altogether, consisting of farm lands, campus and forestry tracts. The boys find employment on the farm, in the stone quarry, lumbering, woodworking and in care of the property. Many of the buildings have been entirely built by student labor.

School is in session practically the entire year and some 600 students are in attendance at some time during that period.

General Howard in 1863 had just come from the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded the Eleventh Corps. He was in conference with President Lincoln in the White House. The President had ordered General Howard to the West. The General's account was as follows:

"Mr. Lincoln pulled down his map from the wall and, putting his finger on Cumberland Gap, asked: 'General, can't you go through here and seize Knoxville?' Speaking of the mountaineers of that region he declared: 'They are loyal there, they are loyal!'

"He laid his hand on my shoulder and said to me:

" 'Howard, if you come out of all this horror and misery alive, and I hope you may, I want you to do something for those people who have been shut out from the world all these years. If I live I will do all I can to aid you and between us we may do them the justice they deserve. Please remember, and if God is good to us we may be able to speak of this later.'

"That time never came," General Howard continued, "but at the close of the war I decided that my one aim in life would be to carry out the President's wish, and now we have Lincoln Memorial University."

Women Take Opposite Views Of Place Music Offers Them

Claim Theater Orchestras Want Men Only Disputed by Assertion Opportunity Is Great as Ever— Men Keep Still During Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20 — "Music is a man's field."

"Music is just as much a woman's field."

When the only two women delegates at the American Federation of Musicians' Convention disagreed, men kept still and listened.

"Women are definitely out as far as dance and theater orchestras are concerned," said Mrs. Maud Stern of Kalamazoo, Mich. "I said definitely and I mean definitely. Men musicians want all men bands and orchestras.

"Once upon a time there were not many men pianists and so orchestras had to accept women. But now there are enough men pianists to fill all the jobs and they get the preference.

"Besides, women are always getting married and then drop out of such jobs."

"What musical field is open to women?

"Teaching always has been and always will be a bigger field for women than men," she said. "They are more patient and capable of taking care of detail. Teaching is too tame for men, I guess.

"In the actual performance of music, the most likely field for women is playing the piano or organ at places where only one or two or three musicians are required."

Mrs. Fanny Benson of Marion, Ohio, expresses the opposite view:

"The musical field for women is as broad as it ever was, and why not? Women have just as much personality and ability as men. One of the finest musical organizations I know of is the Women's Symphony of Chicago."

Mrs. Stern, who used to play in a theater, now operates her own music store in Kalamazoo. She is president of the Kalamazoo local of the federation, which has 125 men members and six women members.

Mrs. Benson is a church organist and City Hall employee in Marion. She was recently appointed organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and her chief interest now is bringing women into the labor movement.

The convention called a halt on business yesterday while the delegates and guests went on a cruise to Cedar Point.

Florida Youth Enroll To Keep State Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Olympian Movement, designed to interest young people in enrolling in the fight against proposed repeal of the Florida constitutional dry law which comes before the people in the general election in November this year, was inaugurated at the closing session of the two-day meeting held here under auspices of antisaloon league forces of Florida.

The movement was announced and first enrollment asked for by Count Crawford Cruea of Lakeland, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Plans are being perfected to present the idea to the youth of the entire State. An educational campaign is now being conducted in high schools and colleges of the State according to Mr. Cruea.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Tasty Little Salads Give the Meal a Gay Send-Off

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Try a Salad for Your Appetizer

It Is Fashionable to Begin in This Refreshing Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SERVING salads first is one of the newest food fashions and one that will, no doubt, gain in popularity. Those who have tried it have been delightfully surprised at the family's reaction to this vogue. The very sight of a colorful salad at each plate with a salad fork inviting one to try it, arouses pleasant anticipation and makes an appetizing preparation for the heavy food that is to follow.

Appetizer salads, rather than being the filling or hearty types, should be dainty, colorful and light, the idea being to sharpen the appetite, instead of satisfying it.

Grated raw carrots are an excellent base from which several salads may be conjured. The very easiest requires merely the grating of one carrot for each salad which is heaped in a mound upon a bed of either shredded lettuce or a crisp leaf with a tablespoonful of chopped nuts over it, and a heaping tablespoonful of mayonnaise in the foreground on the bed of lettuce.

As a variation, this salad may be molded. To one package of lemon-flavored gelatine which has been dissolved and chilled, add one cup of grated carrots and a dash of salt. When serving, either in a slice or an individual mold, add a few drops of lemon juice to the mayonnaise and heap on top. The nuts may be sprinkled over all, or be placed in halves around the mold. A cup of grated pineapple, well drained from juice, may be added with the carrots, and if different molds are used, it will seem to be an entirely new salad the next time it is made.

A blend of flavors is obtained by combining one cup of carrot with one-half cup each, finely cut celery, raw diced apple and orange, adding enough mayonnaise to hold the mass together.

Fresh and Canned Fruit

Sections of fresh or well-drained canned grapefruit are also an especially good base for first course salads. Four sections are the right amount for each serving. Place them round side up through the center of the plate, one leaning against the other, and lay narrow strips of pimiento between the sections with mayonnaise at the foreground on the lettuce. A variation of this salad is easily accomplished by a change in arrangement. Cut the sections in two, lengthways, to make them thinner and have twice as many for this purpose. Arrange them petal fashion to simulate a daisy and pyramid the mayonnaise in the center, circled by a ring of pimiento.

If the refrigerator boasts of other fruits, perhaps left over from other salads, the grapefruit may be alternated with sections of orange and canned pears, which have been cut the same size and shape as the grapefruit. Also, very thin strips of green pepper may either be used instead of the pimiento, or to alternate with it. Grapefruit mayonnaise may be made to serve with this salad by folding one-third cup each mayonnaise and whipped cream together and adding a dash of salt and 1½ tablespoons of grapefruit juice.

Those fond of crispy juicy apples would appreciate being served as a first course any one of several apple salads. The old stand-by is the combination of equal parts chopped apple and diced celery with a generous amount of chopped nuts, all of which are held together with heavy mayonnaise. A red or a green cherry or a ripe olive may be used as a garnish. Chopped dates may be substituted for the celery with the addition of lemon juice in the mayonnaise. If time permits, and inclination encourages, the apples may be cut in half and the pulp scooped out to make apple cups in which to serve the salad. Another variation is to combine the apple with the halves of white grapes.

When cantaloupe is in season, it may be the base for an assortment of salads. After peeling, either cut the fruit in cubes or make balls with a small vegetable ball cutter and add equal parts of diced orange. Either white grapes, fresh pineapple, chopped maraschino cherries or Queen Anne cherries may be used instead of the orange. The fruits should be tossed in whipped cream mayonnaise consisting of equal parts mayonnaise and whipped cream with lemon juice to flavor, until each piece is well coated.

Might Take on Airs

If the main part of the meal is the one-dish type, such as a savory casserole, Italian spaghetti or home-baked beans, the salad might take on added airs by assuming the position of the hors-d'œuvres, as the French say; or zakouski to the Russian; antipasti to the Italian; smörgasbord to the Scandinavian; just plain appetizers to us. This may be accomplished by using four small lettuce cups from the center of the head of uniform size on each plate. The center cup is filled with Russian dressing which is made by mixing one cup mayonnaise with one-half cup chopped stuffed olives and one cup of chili sauce. This is dipped into or applied as desired. Each of the other cups contains a different ingredient selected for variety and contrast, such as:

1. Two or three small sardines held together with a narow strip of pimiento and garnished with a wedge of lemon.
2. Three short stalks of asparagus tucked into a dainty ring of green pepper.
3. Four slices of pickled beets.

Another set may consist of:

1. Three whole shrimps which have been prepared by rinsing with cold water and removing the vein and sprinkling with lemon juice.
2. Four thin slices of cucumber.
3. Two tender pieces of celery hearts which have been stuffed with Roquefort cheese.

A third combination might be suggested as follows:

1. Flaked crab meat garnished with a few capers.
2. Three slices of tomato garnished with a white onion ring.
3. A few sprays of watercress.

It isn't any wonder that folks who have tried serving salads first find there isn't any more piquant prelude to a tasty dinner!

This is the third of a series of articles on salads. The fourth will appear soon.

Louisa of the Blackfeet Indians

By Ta-De-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"OH, NO, one day isn't like every other day with us, as whites seem to think," said Louisa, wife of Mark Spring, Chief of the Blackfeet Indians in southern Alberta, Can. It was the last day of the Sun Dance Ceremonial and Louisa with her baby on her back was standing in front of her tepee, one of a wide circle of tepees pitched on the plains with the Bow River in the background.

"Visit me next week in my other home," continued Louisa, "and you'll see how we live like you whites." Louisa admitted, though, that she enjoyed these days of camp life more than the ordinary everyday housekeeping. "It is just like a holiday for us," she said. "Here we are all together for about 10 days. We have our ceremonials, which the old people do not allow us to forget. We cook outdoors and eat outdoors, though we can cook inside if it rains. Come in and see my tepee."

Pushing aside the drop curtain which served as a door, Louisa proudly led the way inside. Octagonal in shape, immaculately clean, and there on the ground in the center a two-foot circle marked off by stones to serve as the indoor fireplace Louisa had mentioned. In the octagonal spaces, pine boughs were laid on the ground and covered with furs which answered for seats during the day and became beds at night. On lines stretched across these spaces a few feet above the ground, were the cleverly beaded buckskin apparel for the family which they wore during this celebration. Piled neatly in one corner were the necessary pots and pans. The smoke hole at the top could be changed according as the wind blew so the smoke from the fire went up and out and fresh air was kept in constant circulation, making the interior cool on the hottest of days. Seeing the looks of appreciation for her well-kept home, Louisa's eyes flashed and she said: "This camp life suits us very much and we look forward to it during the long winter evenings. Today was a special day, for each of us received $5 except our Head Chief who got $25 and the minor ones who were given $10 each." As she explained further, officials from the Dominion had come here today with the money; for the treaty made between the Blackfeet and Queen Victoria in 1877 has been kept on both sides, the Indians receiving this money each year while they in turn have maintained peace as they said they would.

Quick Work

Giving Louisa a few days to get settled in the cottage home provided by the Dominion for each newly married couple, the visitors drove to one of a group of four frame houses, two on each side of the road, and entered the first one on the right. "We build like this," said Louisa after welcoming her guests, "because one family living by itself would be lonesome, especially as we have no street lights at night. We like it this way, for here we are, four families together and each family has 160 acres to farm."

From her front windows one could see only the roofs of the next group way off in the distance. Like the others, Louisa's home was a one-story house of four large rooms. Simple furnishings were provided the couple and the bride could continue furnishing it as she pleased. Pointing to the snow-white curtains at her windows she remarked: "The field matron complimented me because she said my house is always clean when she visits me and last time she said my curtains make it very attractive." As for the commodious barn that goes with each house, Louisa explained that each couple had a wagon and two horses given them when they began housekeeping, and those that didn't own autos covered long distances in the wagons, going even into Calgary, 60 miles west. "As we have an auto, our horses are used only for farm work," added Louisa.

A Third Home

"But we have another home also," remarked Louisa. "You like this house of mine and so do we, but when the cold winds blow they whistle through the cracks and we just can't keep warm; so the entire tribe moves down to the huts by the river."

Following a rough cart path a couple of miles over the plains the Ration House was passed, where provisions come to them regularly once a week, bought with the money from the lands leased to whites. Each Indian receives an allotment of a pound of sugar, a pound of flour and a pound of meat a day. "So you see," said Louisa, "we are always sure of something to eat." Then from the Ration House we went to the river. There huddled together were houses so small that they certainly could be called cabins. Louisa said they were very warm in the winter, and close to the river as they were, there was water for the cows and horses, and another thing they were all together again as at the Sun Dance.

[This is the second article in this series on Indian Women. A third will run soon.]

Courtesy of W. Sutermeister, Gleichen, Alberta

Louisa, Wife of Mark Spring, Chief of the Blackfeet Indians in Southern Alberta, Canada.

Running a Tea Room

Interesting If You Like Hard Work and Have Training

Women in Food Work Series—2

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY every woman, rich or poor, at some moment or other in her life, has had an urge to furnish and run a tea room. How fortunate it is that the majority of us do not achieve this desire! When we visit some charmingly appointed place, are greeted by a calm, unflurried hostess and soon are enjoying an appetizing and deftly served meal, we are apt to wax enthusiastic over the attractions of this business, not realizing at all what may be going on behind the scenes. For the food business, a business of infinite details, can present situations calling for the utmost skill, which must be ironed out, at once—no waiting until tomorrow. As with the stage, the show must go on!

To be a successful tea-room operator, the woman should have an instinctive liking for food work and an interest in the preparation and details which are at the foundation of good cooking. She should subconsciously know the something that is needed for perfection. She must show imagination and art in her menu making and must have the most practical knowledge of the steps necessary to get the finished product. She must like people and must know how to get on with them, to soothe a ruffled customer or to make a disobedient dish washer respect and obey her. She must be willing to work long hours and to do arduous work. She must buy with intelligence and knowledge, must know how to adapt herself when a sudden rain storm disrupts the plans for a busy day, or when a hungry mob unexpectedly descends upon her. The woman who is truly successful does not dramatize herself in emergency situations but has an innate poise, and calmness which sees her through.

Training and Experience

Successful tea rooms have been operated by untrained women, but it is certainly true that the right kind of training does make the path smoother. To training should be added experience and more experience.

A tea room in Boston which for 10 years has been a real contribution to the life of the Back Bay is the Salmagundi at 222 Beacon Street. Two not very large rooms, the walls of the rooms covered with attractive paintings, a big fireplace in one end, and the deftness of well-trained colored maids add to the enjoyment of excellent food. People wax poetic over the hot rolls and plan their week's engagements to include the pecan pie.

An interview with Mrs. Frances H. Peterson, who with her husband owns and manages this business, bears out in a practical way the statements which have just been made regarding a successful tea room operator. Left, when a young woman, with her own living to make, Mrs. Peterson went to a good source for advice—to her mother. Her mother said, "You are untrained; you have been successful in running your own home and in providing attractive and satisfying meals. Why not go into the food business? But first go somewhere and take training." So this advice was followed and a year was spent in the very practical course at the Y. W. C. A. School of Domestic Science in Boston.

Started in Provincetown

After graduation, she pooled resources with two other girls and opened in Provincetown, a tea room called The Dunes. Several years in all were spent in experience in different types of places; tea rooms, an industrial cafeteria, and a country inn. Marriage came later, and a searching for opportunity for a business for two.

Not all eyes could have seen a future at 222 Beacon Street. Dull, ugly rooms—one a kitchen—but a lively imagination, strength of purpose, and facility with a paint brush can accomplish wonders.

An interesting feature of the management of the Salmagundi is the fact that four trained dietitians are employed in the food preparation. Mrs. Sumner, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, is in charge of the kitchen although Mrs. Peterson makes the menus and does most of the pastry cooking herself. The tea room is closed for two months in the summer, another feature which many places would like to copy!

Perhaps the success of the Salmagundi is explained by these words of its owner, "I have always tried to have high ideals about my work and to make my helpers feel that it's really no effort to have things exactly right."

Where the Village Smithy Stood

Under the spreading chestnut tree,
The village smithy stands,
The smith, a mighty man is he
With large and sinewy hands.

On historic Brattle Street in Cambridge stands the Cock Horse Inn, associated with Longfellow's Village Blacksmith. This quaint rambling old house has been used as a tea room for over twenty years. Miss Eliza Craig is the present owner. Graduating from Wellesley many years ago at a time when few girls were in the business world, she decided to enter hotel work. So with no experience and with very limited capital she took over a small hotel, and for many years successfully carried on this type of work, in several different places. At present she serves meals to a large number of people daily at the Cock Horse Inn, many of her guests coming from very distant places. Miss Craig is insistent in advising girls who wish to enter the food business, that hard work and the school of experience worked well in her case but she feels that present conditions demand definite training.

In the Wachusett Hills

High up in the Wachusett Hills in Massachusetts is a delightful tea room open from May to November, the Old Bowling Alley Tea House in Princeton, owned by Christine Mason. Miss Mason's story follows:

"New England born. Went to Smith. Trained for secretarial work and followed it for several years; Washington during the War. Various places later. Liked it very much but became a little tired of always serving in a subordinate capacity and decided to do something in which a woman could compete on equal ground with men. So I decided on something not too intricate which was within a woman's field. Took special training at Simmons. Experience in Boston, Hartford, and New York.

"I was brought up in the country and love it. It is a theory of mine that since we spend most of our time in life earning a living, we should try if possible to derive a large measure of pleasure from doing so; therefore, I began to inquire about. Heard of this place which I thought quite charming, not at all swanky but simple and rural and rather genuine.

"This was originally a bowling alley used in connection with the Mountain House which used to stand across the street. Back in the sixties, Princeton was quite a summer resort. The town was given as a grant to Thomas Prince of Boston (Trinity Church, I believe) in return for certain surveys of the region which he made. In accepting the grant he evidently assumed certain responsibilities for its colonization, and several old families, among them the Boylstons, established summer homes here. There is a marvelous something in the air here and there is nothing more inspiring than what the natives call a 'real Princeton day.'

"To repeat, this was once a bowling alley. People used to come back year after year—whole families (that was in the day of carriages, of course) and they apparently had grand times. The old affection lingers and I cannot tell you how many people tell me what good times they had in the old alley. There were comparatively few in those days and from the near-by towns people used to come up for the day, climb the mountain, have dinner, bowl and probably go home by moonlight. At least, I hope so for the moonlight nights are gorgeous here.

"You have, of course, noted that there are a number of very definite things which should make Princeton a good location for a tea house. A mountain always attracts, and Wachusett is the second highest in the State. The surrounding country is lovely, with good roads and easily accessible to Worcester. Because of the mountain, the Rip Van Winkle idea was quite natural in a bowling alley; hence, the little dwarfs, which I have about and use on my cards and menus."

In talking with tea room operators who have made a definite success of their business, and the percentage is surprisingly small, the general opinion is that food training is of great importance, but not an absolute necessity. Experience, fondness for hard work, ability to handle details and an understanding of human nature are essentials, not to mention capital sufficient to finance the undertaking through the first test period.

[Next Week—School Lunch Work.]

Checks and Plaids for Summer Wear

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT PRESENT styles tend to fall into two categories: what may perhaps be best described as "press" and "film" fashions, exaggerated ideas of the moment of which one soon tires; and moderate designs which, without possessing the glitter of the former, are definitely more lasting and easier to wear.

Drawn by Corbett, London, for The Christian Science Monitor

Left — Shoulder Cape-Coat in Taffeta. Right—Sailor Hat and Pelerine in Navy and White Check Taffeta. Muslin Collar. Coatee Trimmed With Fur or Feather.

Checks and plaids are popular this season. In taffeta they are used in a variety of ways for evening dresses, hats, capes and coats. Black and white check taffeta makes a smart three-quarter length coat which looks equally well worn over either a black or a white dress. The sailor hat and pelerine illustrated in a small check taffeta in navy and white, made a smart finish to a navy or white dress.

Plaid effects appear also in lighter fabrics, such as chiffon and organdie. White organdie with a light-blue plaid makes a dainty shirt for a summer suit with a bouffant jabot, or large bow at the neck, styles that are prominent at the moment. Plain taffeta is much used as it is particularly well suited to the bouffant sleeves and short basque coats of the present fashion. A taffeta coat looks right whether worn with a summer muslin or a flowered foulard. A navy and white foulard may have a white coat, and the same coat, if three-quarter length, looks chic with a black skirt and hat and white organdie blouse.

The cape-coat, shown in the accompanying sketch, has a bow tie, or the ends of the tie may be worn loose over one shoulder. This type of cape will go with any summer dress either for day or evening wear. It does not interfere in any way with the silhouette and adds to the full effect about the shoulders.

It is a matter of taste the degrees of shoulder trimming and fullness below the knees of the skirt that is worn. Frills of white organdie are sometimes used to form a sleeve on a navy and white patterned silk. The neck may be finished either with a very wide organdie collar tied with a huge bow or a neat tie of white muslin.

We Call Them 'Kitchen Papers'

They Are Our 'Letters' Across Miles and Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE WERE college chums, Genevieve and I—congenial, intimate, and tremendously fond of each other. On the evening after Commencement we sat up together all night, keenly sensitive to the surrounding undercurrent of wistful farewell, unseen and unacknowledged by the brave gayety of college Commencements. We spoke hopefully of possible visits in later years, and especially that we would always write to each other—often. Had we really believed all of our brave assurances, we should have gone to bed. But because we knew the story of so many college friendships, we sat watching the fading moon, and the darkness of early morning gathering itself into long shadows as the day came.

We did write to each other frequently for about the first year or so. Then, bit by bit, we saw our correspondence dying out. There were so many things to be done—between us we had babies, housework, the struggle to establish a career in difficult circumstances; and somehow there was never time for those long, chatty letters that were treasured both in the writing and in the reading. The letters were still eager, understanding—they would always be that—but they were so few, so far apart. Almost we relapsed into the overcrowded, hopelessly inadequate annual letter which so often is the only memorial of what might have been a priceless friendship.

Our friendship might easily have ended there had we let it. Our lives are both too full to be summed up in any yearly or semi-yearly account. So it is that we should have lost touch with each other, had not an idea come to our rescue. I was reading a letter from Genevieve—impulsively written because something had reminded her of those college days together—in which she admitted that her time was so short and the blank sheet of stationery so appallingly large to be filled in those few spare moments that she almost despaired of writing at all. Her admission reminded me of the many notes I had started to write to her, only to be interrupted before half a dozen sentences were done. All those notes went unfinished into the waste-basket; and all the mental letters I wrote to her while I was about my work also had relapsed into nothingness.

Back Fence Hobnobs

So was born the idea that is saving our correspondence, and keeping us alive to each other intimately in spite of 2000 miles and the lapse of years. We now write to each other fragmentary snatches, penciled notes on scraps of waste paper picked up wherever we may be working, dateless, unconnected, but breathing a vitality that seems to us a miracle. The secret of their power and aliveness is in their spontaneity. They are written as we might converse if there were but a back fence between us in place of half a continent. Instead of trying to catalogue our wandering thoughts to parade them in the orderliness of a formal letter, we drop them upon paper when they come, to be collected and mailed at some future convenience. Usually we do not even read them over before mailing them—many a revealing letter is spoiled in the rereading. Wrapping paper, newspaper, canceled envelopes or scratch pads—these are our mediums of expression.

Because—like most women—we find ourselves so much of the time in our kitchens, we have labeled these snatches of conversation our "Kitchen Papers." They are full, to use Genevieve's happy phrase, of the "little things with halos" which distinguish the days from one another.

There is Genevieve rocking her baby, and writing on the back of a "registration of voters" announcement: "The doctors say that modern mothers don't rock their babies, but as long as women are ruled by their hearts rather than their heads, modernity won't have anything to do with it, and we will go on rocking our babies." On the back of a torn business letterhead, a fragmentary description of a friend: ". . . a dear old lady . . . who held youngsters at the end of an invisible thread through her kindness and understanding. . . ." "I sat down to write at length, but memories and things I want to express and tears crowd too closely upon me and I shall have to wait."

Phrases Captured Out of Life

My own Kitchen Papers to Genevieve—written waiting for the celery to boil, or the family to come to dinner—have been full of hope and disillusionment and faith, of toil and triumph. The loss of a beloved friend was written into them in the phrase, "I didn't smile so easily, afterwards." It met an instant response of understanding as the penciled reply came back with the story of another loss, "and I don't cry so readily, now." Different phrases, they expressed our individual recognition of the universal fact that meeting great stresses lifts a life above the power of petty annoyances. If we had waited for the time to write formal letters, the phrases would probably never have been written.

Thus, because we had the courage and the mutual willingness to free ourselves from the shackles of formality and proper stationery, we have preserved the delightfully intimate friendship of college days, bridging miles of separation and years of growth by our occasional packets of "kitchen papers."

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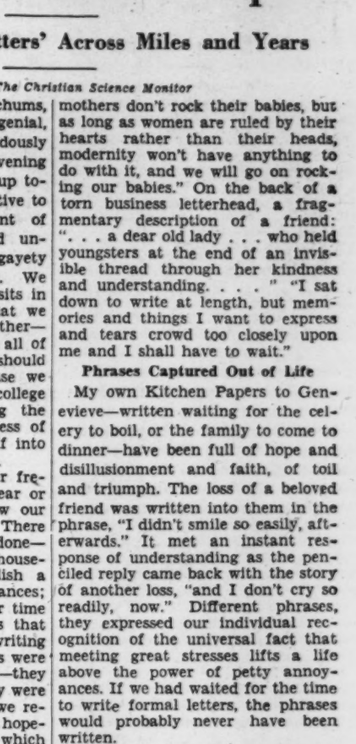

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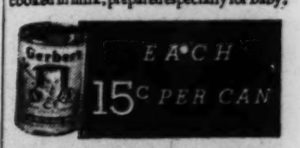

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

The Home Forum

Milk and Welsh Cakes

TO THINK of Welsh cakes is to remember Maria. And the thought of Maria conjures up pictures of one-storied, whitewashed cottages, honeysuckle and fuchsia covered, with smiling, rosy-cheeked Welsh women sitting in the doorways. Then come crowding memories of long summer holidays spent in a fishing village, tucked in the "V" of two high cliffs in a corner of Cardigan Bay—a corner served by no railway, where the roads were bad and where nothing was done to attract the merely curious.

The country women still wore their tall, black, witchlike hats on Sundays; and, on weekdays, white frilled bonnets, tied with big bows under their chins and topped by round black straw hats. Their black skirts were turned up in front, to show their striped flannel petticoats, and they wore a gayly colored shawl round their shoulders.

The village slept soundly for five days of the week. On Sundays it dressed in its best and went to chapel; but on market day farmers and their wives filled the square, bargaining over their cattle, their butter and eggs. Shy and suspicious of strangers, among themselves and with those who loved and understood them they were open and friendly and fond of good talk; so that the square was filled with the music of the Welsh language, a full chorus of voices with an orchestra of the bleatings and bellowings of sheep and cows.

Maria was one of these farm women and Maria sold ducks as well as butter and eggs. Her ducks swam on a pond well above sea level; they fed daintily on freshwater weeds and were not tempted or tainted by salt-water delicacies. Consequently, Maria's ducks were judged to be far superior to the ducks of the seashore.

"Would you children like to harness the donkey and go out to Maria to order a duck?"

Would we not! The answer was always a dash to the paddock to ambush Thomas; but Thomas, though an ass, was no fool, so no ambush succeeded. On a "Maria" morning he would show more than usual activity, it seemed, stampeding round the field, his legs kicking out at all angles. When he was caught at last, pushed and pulled to the cart, the fun began. Thomas loved his home, objected to being headed away from it, and made it as difficult as he could for everyone concerned. But Thomas had a weakness. He hated loud noises. (Dear Thomas! we children loved you for that weakness.) We did, joyfully, the only thing we could do. The four of us, in the governess cart, made as much noise as four healthy children could. We beat a tattoo with our feet on the floor of the cart, reached under seats and rattled the spades and buckets left there from the last picnic; shouted and sang and laughed.

Thomas would first walk, then trot gently; on more successful mornings he trotted furiously. Away we sped, down the hill to the harbor and over the arched bridge across the river. We would rush Thomas at the first part of the upward climb, scrambling out soon to do our share of pushing and pulling up the steep and rocky road.

* * *

There would be a long rest at the top and, while Thomas nibbled and gobbled the grass and thistles, we stood on the stone wall alongside the road. With eyes shaded, we looked out to sea, counting the ships in sight; recognizing this boat and that, and wondering about the others; glimpsing the smoke from the Irish mail boat going out from Fishguard. When the last whiff of smoke had disappeared, we would jump down, ready to be off again. But Thomas had been busy, too, and had worked his way, thistle by thistle, far down the lane. Our shouts of "Whoa, there, Thomas! Stop, Thomas," would send him galloping off; until, realizing what a donkey he was thus to exert himself, he would stand still and wait for us. Our noise working up to a mighty crescendo, off we would go again, shouting greetings to the women and children waving to us from cottage doors. We could not stop then, with Thomas in full swing. Soon Maria's cottage came in sight. Would she have heard us, we wondered? Would there be milk and Welsh cakes ready for us? We made our way through the farmyard to the door, and there Maria herself would greet us, wiping telltale, floury hands on her apron.

Maria was old, toothless, very active, twinkling and dimpling with merriment; she would greet us with much laughter and many words. She spoke no English and we no Welsh, beyond a polite: "*Sud yr ydych chwi heddyw?*" ("How are you today?") and our answer to her similar greeting: "*Da iawn diolch i chwi.*" ("Quite well, thank you.")

Then would come the tour of inspection of the farmyard and stock. Maria talked all the time in her soft Welsh voice, with its lilt, its rise at the end of each sentence. She was full of laughter, of happy pride in her farm and love of her animals, of us, of the whole world. We chattered and laughed, too; rushing here and there, peering into sheds, holding out hands to feel the tickle of calves' tongues until, the sights exhausted, we were led by Maria back to the cottage, polite but expectant. The unmistakable smell of hot cakes would meet us; and there would be Maria's daughter, Blodwen, bending over the open fire where the small, round cakes were cooking on the bakestone resting across the hobs.

* * *

There are, we suppose, recipes for Welsh cakes, but the best are made by instinct, by touch, by birthright. You have mixed more pastry than you need—add some currants and sugar, an egg or two, roll out, cut into rounds and get your bakestone ready—Welsh cakes for tea. You have made too much dough for your cake tin; the day is wet and needs cheering; an unexpected guest comes for tea—any excuse is one for Welsh cakes. With no excuse at all, take a basin full of flour, some fat, some sugar and currants, and mix with eggs and milk, sour milk or buttermilk for choice. Yes, Welsh cakes are just as carefree as that. No weights, no measures, no anxious looks, but plenty of laughter, cupfuls of advice given by all who pass through the kitchen. "Don't be mean with the currants," or "Put in plenty of sugar," and a "Come you here, *bach anwyl* (little dear), and turn the cakes" from the cook, and the cakes are ready for lunch or tea or supper; ready for anything and anyone.

E. G.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Berceuse for Water

Deep water, cool water,
Shadow to sleep;
Let no waking star eye
Bright vigil keep;

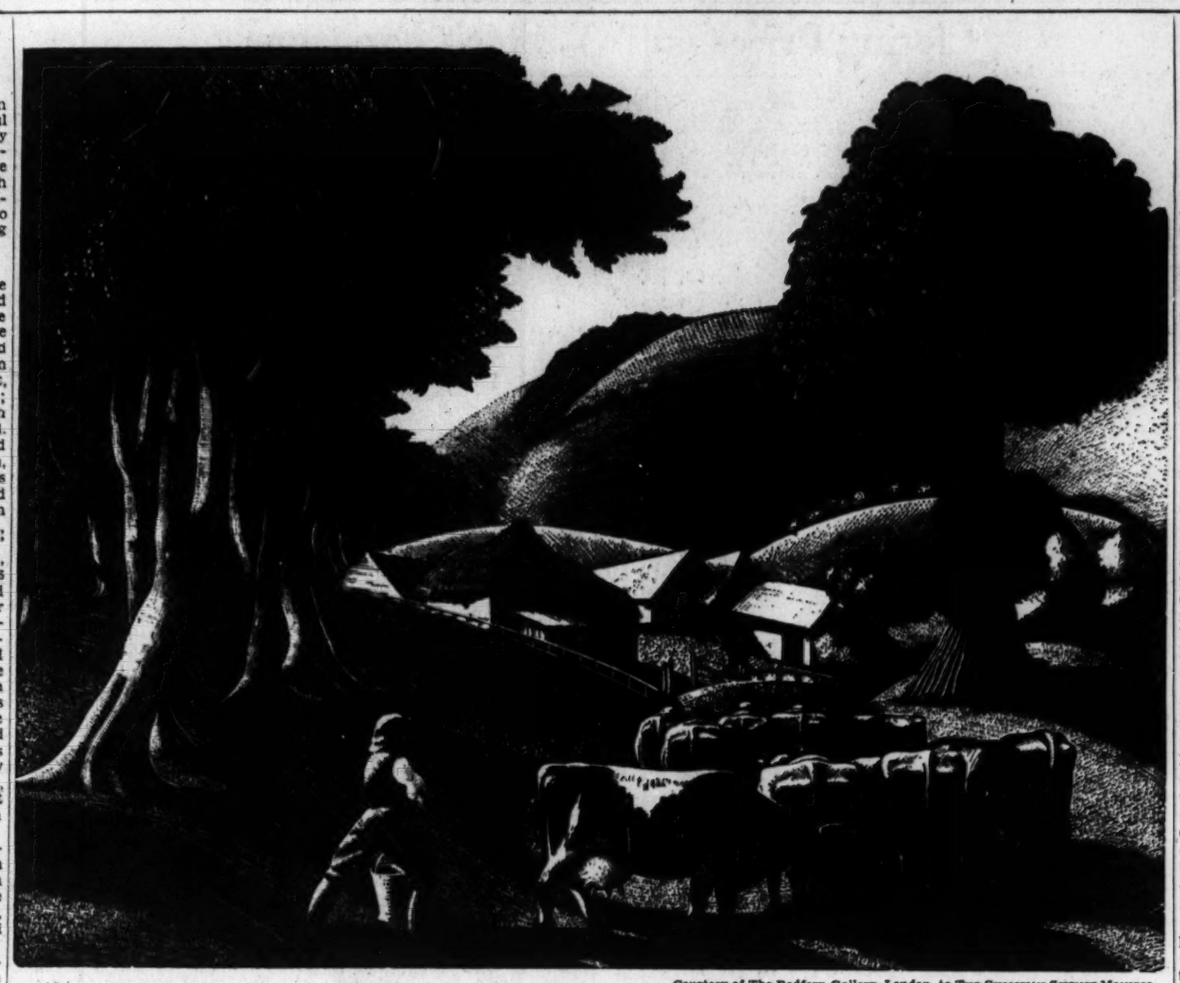
Let no shining moonbeam
Trouble your rest,
With sickle of silver,
On your dark breast.

Deep water, still water,
Let no flowing stream,
With ripples disturb the
Dark peace of your dream.

Let no lonely night-bird
Call from the shore;
Let willows bend over,
But murmur no more.

Dark water, cool water,
Jealously keep
Silence on silence,
Hushed in sleep.

—MAUD E. USCHOLD, in *Silhouettes*.



Courtesy of The Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

To the Milking: A Wood Engraving by Clare Leighton in "The Farmer's Year," Published by Collins, London

IN A city the procession of vehicles and pedestrians, the cries of milkmen, coal venders and newsboys, the grinding of changing gears, the tap of builders' hammers, the screech of train whistles, all mingle in an incessant din. Everything in town is on the go, and the people are on the go with it.

What a contrast in the customs and daily habits of the country! Here a man may labor alone most of his time. He lives in a vast calm. Though winds blow, he may still be wrapped in the silence of his own thoughts. The sounds he hears are the piping of birds, the hum of a threshing machine, the coughing of a petrol engine or a rotary plough, the barking of dogs. In moderation, all these sounds are pleasant to hear in the country.

Countryfolk know every member of their community (perhaps too well!). Their family affairs are the affairs of the village. The village hall is the favorite meeting place for everything. Countryfolk rush up to town for an hour or so and then gladly return to the sweet air of the fields and lanes, the coziness of cottages, the mellow glow of lamplight. Usually the country-born love the country too well to be able to give their hearts whole-heartedly to the city.

The serenity and beauty of Miss Clare Leighton's wood engraving, "To the Milking," is irresistible. The cows have been rounded up from the meadow and, faithful to routine, they meander down the lane to the milking sheds. Whether the herd be large or small, there will be no confusion as the placid beasts file slowly into their proper stalls. After direction once or twice, when transferred to a new home, they will find their own places without guidance.

"To the Milking" is one of the illustrations for Miss Leighton's successful illustrated book "The Farmer's Year."

LA LEALTAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS condiciones que reinan en el mundo de hoy requieren un escudriñamiento de nuestro modo de pensar; y si se permite que las cualidades buenas y fundamentales se desarrollen, resultarán en un beneficio de valor inestimable. En esta relacion la cualidad de la lealtad es la que tiene una significación particular. Esta ha sido definida como obediencia fiel y verdadera a la autoridad constituída. Elevada a la esfera del pensamiento espiritual su eficacia se extiende y se aumenta su poder.

Así es evidente que la lealtad verdadera debe de tener un fundamento inmutable. Es consagrada y concentrada en sus afectos, inquebrantable en su fidelidad a los ideales; y la constancia, la firmeza, la pureza, la fortaleza, la paciencia y la sinceridad de propósito y de aspiraciones, —todas tienen su legítima parte en ella. No albergando ni pretensiones ni falsedades, la lealtad está alerta para el reconocimiento y cumplimiento de sus obligaciones. En una palabra, si la suma de la existencia humana ha de elaborarse en una solución correcta, es imprescindible que haya lealtad hacia el bien supremo.

La lealtad en nuestras relaciones humanas o relaciones de negocios es buena y tiene una influencia elevadora sobre el carácter; pero no alcanza las alturas de aquella lealtad que se funda en el Principio divino. Y ¿dónde se puede encontrar aquella? La Ciencia Cristiana define a Dios como el único Principio divino, inmutable, inerrable, todopoderoso, omnisciо y siempre presente, y al hombre y el universo como Su reflejo. ¡Qué roca de Verdad para fundamento de nuestra confianza, y qué norma tan infalible para nuestra fidelidad! Con un Principio tal parece imposible que se hagan compromisos. Sean las que sean las circunstancias que se presenten, tentándonos a la desviación de la linea recta del Principio, debiera tratarse esta tentación sumariamente, puesto que sucumbir sería equivalente a fracasar. El hacer concesiones que sean contrarias al Principio significaría tomar un camino arriesgado, lleno de peligro y desastre. Dios nos exige obediencia y lealtad absoluta, y en esto consiste nuestra completa recompensa.

José, uno de los caracteres bíblicos más sobresalientes, es un ejemplo de fidelidad verdadera hacia Dios—y el bien que resulta de ella. Fué vendido por sus hermanos y llevado a Egipto, donde—en medio de tribulaciones y tentaciones—permaneció fiel al Dios de sus padres. Su fidelidad al Principio divino le dotó con inteligencia, sabiduría, honradez, valor y poder tales que él, un extranjero en país extraño, se elevó a una posición allí, que estaba subordinada sólo a Faraón, el rey. Tanto en los siete años de abundancia como en los de hambre, su sagacidad, su previsión y su habilidad en la administración bajo condiciones económicas tan críticas fueron inestimables. Estas cualidades no podían ser otra cosa que el resultado de su comunión con Dios, su lealtad al Principio. La recepción que él dió a sus hermanos en el país de su adopción reveló la levadura de Verdad y Amor que había en su ánimo. Les perdonó generosamente el mal de años anteriores e hizo del resultado una bendición para todos los que se relacionaban con el asunto.

José fué confrontado muchas veces por lo que parecían condiciones sin precedentes en su experiencia, pero no aceptó jamás que la manifestación errónea exterior tuviere poder para vencerle. Mantuvo siempre la misma actitud tranquila, nacida de su confianza en Dios, el bien, una confianza constante en Su poder y Su presencia, y una lealtad inquebrantable en El como su guía y su salvador. Reconoció a Dios como su autoridad suprema. Así ganó la victoria sobre el mal. Su obediencia era el símbolo de la obediencia al espíritu de los Mandamientos que Moisés dió más tarde a los hijos de Israel: "No tendrás otros dioses delante de mí" y "Amarás a tu prójimo como a ti mismo".

La lealtad a Dios no acarrea ninguna pérdida de nada bueno, sino al contrario. Echa fuera a los ladrones de la paz y la felicidad:—obstinación, egoísmo y presunción. Engendra un entendimiento de Su omnipotencia y omnipresencia—la infinidad y la actividad del bien—que elimina todo el temor. Le confiere al que la tenga capacidad aumentada para la lucha con las vicisitudes de la vida humana. Además nos da un espíritu de obediencia, fidelidad y devoción hacia el gobierno de Dios, que encuentra su manifestación en un servicio consagrado a la humanidad entera.

Traerá su rica recompensa el deseo individual de hacer el bien y de seguirlo, dejando los resultados confiadamente con el Padre amante de nosotros todos, quien hace todas las cosas bien. ¡El bien no es nunca vencido! ¡Dios gobierna el timón! Como resultado de esta expansión más plena, de este desarrollo espiritual, toda clase de discordias empezarán a perder su poder sobre nosotros, y el egoísmo cederá al altruísmo, la injusticia a la justicia, la deshonradez a la honradez, la duda y la preocupación al ánimo y la esperanza de cosas buenas, el temor a la confianza.

Por medio del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy los hombres están aprendiendo el camino a Dios, el camino a la paz y la prosperidad. Están probando que las verdades de la Biblia son tan practicables y demostrables ahora como lo fueron en tiempos antiguos. En la página 277 de su obra MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Un corazón que es leal a Dios es paciente y fuerte. La justicia espera, y está acostumbrada a esperar; y el derecho gana la victoria eterna."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Two Duchesses Discussed

Wednesday, June 26—Dr. Johnson, who had been in town some days, returned, and Mr. Crutchley came also, as well as my father. I did not see the two latter till summoned to dinner; and then Dr. Johnson seizing my hand, while with one of his own he gave me a no very gentle tap on the shoulder, half drolly and half reproachfully called out—

"Ah, you little baggage, you! and have you known how long I have been here, and never to come to me?"

And the truth is, in whatever sportive mood he expresses it, he really likes not I should be absent from him half a minute whenever he shade, as in a painting by Corot, but oh, so delicate!

Dr. Johnson, as usual, kept me in chat with him in the library after all the rest had dispersed; but when Mr. Crutchley returned again, he went up stairs, and, as I was finishing some work I had in hand, Mr. Crutchley, either from civility or a sudden turn to loquacity, forbore his books, to talk.

Among other folks, we discussed the two rival duchesses, Rutland and Devonshire. "The former," he said, "must, he fancied, be very weak and silly, as he knew that she endured being admired to her face, and complimented perpetually, both upon her beauty and her dress": and when I asked whether *he* was one who joined in trying her—

"Me!" cried he, "no, indeed! I never complimented any body; that is, I never said to any body a thing I did not think, unless I was openly laughing at them, and making sport for other people."

"Oh," cried I, "if everybody went by this rule, what a world of conversation would be curtailed! The Duchess of Devonshire, I fancy, has better parts."

"Oh, yes; and a fine, pleasant, open countenance. She came to my sister's once, in Lincolnshire, when I was there, in order to see harehunting, which was then quite new to her."

"She is very amiable, I believe," said I, "for all her friends love and speak highly of her."

"Oh, yes, very much so; perfectly good-humored and unaffected. And her horse was led, and she was frightened; and we told her *that* was the hare, and *that* was the dog; and the dog pointed to the hare, and the hare ran away from the dog; and then she took courage, and then she was timid; and, upon my word, she did it all very prettily! For my part, I liked it so well, that in half an hour I took to my own horse, and rode away."—From the Diary and Letters of MADAME D'ARBLAY.

Moments Musical

V—Claude Achille Debussy

CAN one have a favorite composer? If so, Debussy is mine, for sheer beauty of sound and color. Few of the pianists of Debussy's time played his music to please him. Theodor Szánto, who studied composition with him, told me that he often went to concerts with Debussy in Paris. Debussy would seize his arm during the performance of one of his works and exclaim, "Trop fort" (too loud) or "too fast"!

Debussy's is a subtle art. A veil usually enshrouds his work. George Copeland is a pianist whom Debussy liked. Who that has heard Copeland play any of the preludes, such as "The Girl with the Flaxen Hair," "The Little Hills of Anacapri," "The Engulfed Cathedral" or "The Dance of Puck," has not immediately loved Debussy? Two years ago, when I was in Spain, I went to dinner at Mr. Copeland's charming villa overlooking the Mediterranean. From the patio outside we guests listened to Mr. Copeland's interpretation of Spain through Debussy's eyes. He understands how to produce those overtones which Debussy loved so much. One must imagine that one is playing, not on ivory keys, but on velvet. There must be light and shade, as in a painting by Corot, but oh, so delicate!

In 1918, while Debussy was still considered very modern, I was engaged to give a concert in Denver with the late Maud Powell, America's greatest woman violinist. I was advertised as "The Futurist Pianist" because my program consisted of numbers by Debussy, Scriabin and Cyril Scott. I had chosen the "Berceuse Héroique," composed by Debussy in 1915, and dedicated to King Albert of Belgium and his soldiers. At Bruges I had seen these soldiers go to the front, and had lived in Blankenberghe, during the first months of the war. Consequently, I felt the piece intensely. One hears the bugle call to arms, the sadness of the women left behind, the tramp of the soldiers and the distant booming of guns.

I also played Cyril Scott's "Lotus Land" and "Danse Nègre" and the "Polichinelle" of Rachmaninoff. The next morning, newspapers proclaimed "Pianist Smashes Traditions." Now, only 15 years later, these compositions are already old-fashioned. Will we hear soon that Stravinsky, Prokofieff, Milhaud, Satie and Schönberg are no longer novel?

SONYA MICHELL.

Loyalty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONDITIONS such as obtain in the world at present are demanding a sifting of thought; and fundamental qualities, if allowed scope, will be found to be of inestimable value and beneficent in usefulness. In this connection loyalty has a significance all its own. It has been defined as true allegiance to constituted authority. When lifted into the arena of spiritual thought, its operation is widened and its strength increased.

It will thus be apparent that true loyalty must have an unchangeable foundation. It is devoted and undivided in its attachment, untainted in its fidelity to ideals, with steadfastness, firmness, purity, fortitude, endurance, and honesty of purpose and aim playing their legitimate parts. Having neither pretense nor counterfeit, loyalty is alert in its recognition and discharge of all claims where duty leads. In a word, if the sum of human existence is to be worked out to a correct solution, loyalty to the highest right is obligatory.

Loyalty to relationships of human ties or business is good, and has an uplifting influence on character; but it does not reach the heights of that loyalty which is vested in divine Principle. Where can such be found? Christian Science defines God as the one divine Principle, immutable, unerring, all-powerful, all-knowing, and ever present, and man and the universe as His reflection. What a rock of Truth to rely on, and what an infallible standard to claim our allegiance! With such a source no compromise should be possible. Whatever circumstances may give rise to a temptation to deviate from the direct line of Principle, the temptation should be summarily dealt with, as a surrender to it tends but to one result—failure. To make concessions contrary to Principle is to involve one in a hazardous course, fraught with danger and disaster. God demands absolute allegiance, and in that lies full and complete reward.

Joseph, one of the outstanding Biblical characters, is an example of true allegiance to God, and its resultant good. He was betrayed by his brethren and removed to Egypt, where amidst trials and temptations he remained faithful to the God of his fathers. Fidelity to divine Principle endowed him with such intelligence, wisdom, honesty, courage, and power that he, a stranger in a strange land, rose to a position there second only to Pharaoh, the king. Alike in the seven years of plenty and of famine his sagacity, foresight, and ability of administration in such economic conditions were priceless. These qualities could only be the outcome of his communion with God, his loyalty to Principle. His reception of his brethren in the land of his adoption bespeaks the leaven of Truth and Love within his thought. Freely he forgave them the wrong of former years and turned the outcome into a blessing to all concerned.

Joseph was confronted many times with what to him were unprecedented conditions, but at no time did he accept the erroneous outward manifestation as having power to overwhelm him. He maintained always a calm demeanor, born of his trust in God, good, a steadfast trust in His power and presence, and an unswerving allegiance to Him as his guide and deliverer. He acknowledged God as the one supreme authority. Thus victory over evil was assured him. This was epitomized in his obedience to the spirit of the commandments afterwards given by Moses to the children of Israel: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me;" and, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Loyalty to God incurs neither loss nor lack of any good, but the reverse. It drives out the robbers of peace and happiness—self-will, self-love, and self-confidence. It begets an understanding of His all-power and all-presence—the infinitude and activity of good—which casts out all fear. It confers an enlarged capacity and ability to cope with all human vicissitudes. Moreover, it ushers in obedience, faithfulness, and devotion to the government of God, which finds its outlet in loving service to all mankind.

The individual aim to do good and pursue it, confidently leaving the results with the loving Father of all, who does all things well, will bring its own rich recompense. Good is never vanquished! God is at the helm! As a result of this fuller expansion or spiritual growth all forms of discord will begin to lose their hold, and selfishness will give place to unselfishness, injustice to justice, dishonesty to honesty, doubt and foreboding to courage and expectancy of good, fear to confidence and trust.

Through the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, men are learning the way of God, the way of peace and prosperity. They are proving that the Bible truths are as practical and demonstrable now as in olden times. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 277) Mrs. Eddy writes: "A heart loyal to God is patient and strong. Justice waits, and is used to waiting; and right wins the everlasting victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Triolet

Oblique the stitches of the rain.
Like Persian horsemen's silken arrows
Loosed across a flowery plain;
Oblique the stitches of the rain.
They strike a golden fringe of grain,
Soundless as embroidered sparrows.
Oblique the stitches of the rain
Like Persian horsemen's silken arrows.

PEARL STRACHAN.

Harvard Commencement in 1824

Sixty years ago Commencement Day was a State holiday. The banks were closed, business was pretty generally suspended, and numbers of sightseers repaired to Cambridge, as their ancestors had been accustomed to do a hundred years before. The college exercises were held, as they had been for a century, in the old Congregational meeting-house; and the building was by no means ill-adapted to this purpose. . . .

A few days before the Commencement of 1824 I received a letter from President Kirkland, in which he said that the person to whom the valedictory had been assigned had not put in an appearance, and nobody knew where he was to be found. This was William Withington, a classmate of mine and an excellent scholar, but somewhat awkward in his manner and with small gifts as a speaker. As my rank in the class entitled me to succeed the missing Withington, the President begged me to prepare a Latin discourse without more ado; for it was to be a great day for the college, as General Lafayette was to be present. It may be that the graduates of our colleges to-day are capable of breaking into the dead languages at a moment's notice; but certain it is that the instruction that was to be had sixty years ago did not communicate this desirable facility. To comply with the President's request would have been simply impossible, had it not been for an important package which accompanied his letter. This contained a number of Latin compositions adapted to academic festivals. They had evidently been used with some freedom by past orators; but, as they had never been reported and as the bulk of the audiences did not understand a word of them, they were as bright and fresh as ever. It was evidently the intention of Dr. Kirkland that this useful literature should be largely drawn upon in preparing the valedictory. . . .

The galleries of the venerable meeting-house had been thronged with ladies from an early hour in the morning. But the General, who had to be received at almost every cross-road, was waylaid at Cambridgeport, where a triumphal arch had been erected in his honor. Here addresses and replies must be exchanged, so that he was some hours behind time on reaching the colleges. Notwithstanding the expectant and wearied audience which was waiting in the meeting-house, the President did not see fit to omit his address of welcome, which was delivered from the porch which then stood in front of University Hall. The General's reply was brief, and concluded with a Latin quotation, which, being given with the European pronunciation of that languag., was not understood. At length the procession was formed and proceeded to the meeting-house, and the most memorable Commencement exercises which those old walls had ever witnessed were begun, about two o'clock in the afternoon.

To describe the enthusiasm that greeted the guest of the day is simply impossible. Those who felt it—those who were lifted up by it—knew that it was a unique experience of which nothing adequate could be said. Lafayette was seated in a conspicuous place upon the platform. Most of the speakers alluded in some way to his presence, and so permitted the repressed rapture to burst forth. Never was homage so unbounded, so heartfelt, so spontaneous. It was as if one of the great heroes of history had been permitted to return to earth. The exercises were all good; but the oration by Edward B. Emerson, the first scholar of the year, and the master's oration by my classmate, Upham, were probably as fine performances as have ever been given at a Harvard Commencement. Both these young men reached the level of the occasion; and what more can be said? The valedictory, of course, came last, and I felt rather awkward in rising to declaim my stilted Latin phrases before an audience which had been stirred by such vigorous English. The first part of my performance consisted of mere phrases of rhetorical compliment thrown out at creation in general. I rolled them out as well as I could; but they seemed neither stimulating nor, in fact, comprehensible to the audience. But the inevitable allusion came at last. I had drifted among the heroes of the Revolution, and suddenly turned to the General with my *In te quoque, Lafayette!*—and then what an uproar drowned the rest of the sentence! "Why, sir, do you know, the pit rose at me!" said Edmund Kean, after his first performance of *Shylock* at Drury Lane. The expression of the player is perhaps as good as anything I can borrow to indicate the scene before me. The entire audience upon the floor had sprung to their feet; the ladies in the galleries were standing also, and were waving their handkerchiefs with impassioned ardor. It was the last opportunity which the day was to offer to pay homage to the guest of America, and, as if by one consent, it was improved to the utmost.—From "Figures of the Past: From the Leaves of Old Journals," by JOSIAH QUINCY.

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Standard Issues Prominent in Mild Reaction—Trading Slow

By Forrest Price

Stock market traders were on leave of absence today.

There did not seem to be any incentive to buy, and the market was allowed to drift. It did its principal drifting in a downward direction.

But it was a slow market—very slow. A total of 550,000 shares were traded. That was not much better than half of yesterday's business.

What the market seems to need is some good, constructive news—and leadership.

Some stocks showed resistance to the downward trend. In this group were Westinghouse Air Brake, Wilson, Laclede Gas, Ingersoll Rand, Procter & Gamble preferred and Public Service of New Jersey, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda and a few others.

Among the standard issues whose prices melted away fractions to a point were Goodyear, Graham Page, U. S. Steel, Union Pacific, American Telephone, General Electric and U. S. Smelting.

There was not much doing in bonds. And price movements among the domestic corporate issues were decidedly mixed. A slightly higher price level was reached by American Telephone 5s, Goodyear 5s, North American 5s and Pennsylvania general 4½s. Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950. Great Northern 4½s and Shell Union 5s were slightly lower. The feature of the bond market was the selling of Cuban loans. Cuban Public Works 5½s were the weakest.

The slump in Cuban bonds was due to the adverse report of a Cuban commission on the legality of $60,000,000 American loans contracted while Machado was in office.

Weather conditions have been played up by both the bulls and bears in the Chicago grain market. Wheat slumped about 2½ cents a bushel at one time because further rain was reported in the drought district. And it closed at the day's bottom figures. Corn and oats also were lower. Cotton reacted, closing slightly above the lowest. Rubber was firm.

Investors and investment houses have difficulty in finding an investment that offers any kind of inducement to shift funds. The average investor's holdings have so appreciated in market value, if he has held them for any length of time, that he is tempted to take profits.

And yet when he looks for something in which to place money thus obtained he learns that there are few high-class bonds or preferred stocks available that will afford him a respectable yield.

For the same reason investment houses are unable to offer anything to their clients to take the place of their present holdings that might yield more attractive returns. Commissions, therefore, are scarce.

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Financial markets found the going a little difficult again today, and prices stumbled frequently over profit-taking barriers.

The activity in stocks, during the greater part of the session, was about half that of yesterday. Some groups displayed moderate resistance to the downward drift, but an easy tone was evidenced throughout the list.

While the pressure was not great in most share departments, there was, at the same time, a lack of any important support. News of a stimulating nature was scarce.

Copper Shares Harden

Mild rallying tendencies were shown by shares of Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda, Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and General Motors.

Losers of fractions to around a point included Western Union, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Case, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, McIntyre Porcupine, Freeport Texas, Allied Chemical, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Corn Products, Columbian Carbon and General Electric.

The aircrafts and oils were fairly steady, as were the utilities.

Copper shares were helped by the announcement that world stocks of the refined metal were reduced 58,000,000 pounds in May, with 32,000,000 pounds of this aggregate being accounted for by North and South America. Total world stocks on June 1 amounted to 1,076,000,000 pounds.

Bond Trading Light

The bond market continued in an uneven trend today with trading relatively light in all departments. Corporate issues were particularly marked by divergence of price movements, but the United States Government list was a bit steadier following reactionary tendencies yesterday.

Further selling came into certain of the Cuban Government bonds in connection with the adverse report of a special Cuban commission on the legality of $60,000,000 in American loans contracted during the Machado régime.

Although lightly traded Treasury issues during the forenoon edged up from 1-32 to 4-32 of a point over most of the list.

The foreign division was featureless except for the Cuban group. There was a fair turnover in German Government loans and the 7s improved a major fraction. The 5½s held about even with the previous closing. Japanese 5½s held about even with the previous closing. Japanese 5½s gained a point, while the 6½s worked fractionally lower.

Revenue Freight Loadings

NEW YORK, June 20—Revenue freight loadings on the railroads of the country for the week ended June 16, to be published Friday by the American Railway Association, were estimated to amount to about 628,000 cars, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the 615,565 handled in the preceding week.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 20	Last June 19
11⅞	6⅜	..	Adams Express	700	9	8⅞	9	9
34⅞	18	2	Adams Millis	900	28⅛	27½	27½	28¼
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1500	20⅜	19⅞	20	20⅛
5¼	2½	..	Alleghny Corp	700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	14⅛	14	14	13⅞
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	300	141¾	141	141¾	141½
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	300	16½	16⅛	16⅜	16⅞
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	500	53¼	53	53	52¾
36	25⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	33	33	33	33¼
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	800	21⅜	21	21⅜	21½
13⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	2500	13⅞	12½	12⅝	13⅜
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	80	69	68½	68⅝	68⅝
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	27	27	27	27
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	900	98	97½	98	97½
145½	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	144	144	144	..
33⅞	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	22½	21¾	21¾	22⅜
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	57½	57	57½	58
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	36¾	48⅝	35⅝	37⅞
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	900	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅞
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
22B	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
11	6½	..	Am International	400	9	8½	8½	8⅝
1⅛	⅞	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
38¾	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	1100	25½	25½	25¾	26
74⅝	49	..	Am Loco pf	100	56	56	56	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	300	22½	22	22½	23¼
34⅝	21	1½	Am News	10	26½	26½	26½	26½
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	8	7¾	7¾	8
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	21½	21½	21½	22½
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	8500	14¾	14½	14⅝	14¾
120¼	111½	7	Am Radiatof pf	10	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
28¼	16⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	2700	20⅜	19⅝	20	20
25⅛	..	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4900	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	42
123	100	7f	Am Smelt & R pf	300	121	123	123	123
94⅜	71¼	..	Am Smelt&R 6%	100	92	92	92	92½
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	17	16⅜	17	17½
81	59⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	100	68	66½	66½	67⅜
44¼	37	2f	Am Stores	200	43	42	42	..
27	20	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	63⅞	62¾	62¾	63½
117⅜	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	116¼	116¼	116¾	..
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1100	116	115	115⅛	115½
28⅛	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17⅛
27⅛	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	1500	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
83¾	58	1½	Am Woolen pf	100	61	61	61	61½
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	500	1⅝	1⅝	2	..
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	7⅜	6½	6½	7¼
17⅝	13	..	Anaconda Cop	4900	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15½
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	200	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	..
115¼	110	7	Archer Dan pf	10	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
93½	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	91½	90¾	90¾	..
8	4⅛	..	Armour Ill A	900	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
7⅜	5⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
18⅜	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	200	69¼	68¾	69¼	..
87½	70½	.500	Atchison pf	200	87½	87½	87⅝	..
54¾	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	300	41	41	41	42
35¼	21¾	1b	Atl Refining	7500	26¼	25¾	25⅝	26⅛
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	100	100	100	100
57⅜	25⅜	..	Auburn Auto	1100	27½	26½	26⅝	26⅞
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1300	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅝

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	600	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	45⅜	45	45	47½
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	24½	24⅛	24¼	24⅝
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¾
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	99½	99½	99½	..
110	95¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	108	108	108	108
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
38½	16⅜	..	Barker Bros pf	50	29	29	29	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	300	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
23½	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	2500	16	15½	15½	16
19¼	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	34⅞	34¼	34¼	35¼
40	25	1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	28½	28½	28½	28
16¼	10¾	..	Blaw Knox	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
68¾	49¾	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	53⅞	53⅜	53¾	53½
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2500	26½	26⅜	26½	26½
28⅜	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	600	24⅜	24	24⅜	24¼
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	1300	17⅜	17	17⅛	17¼
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	2500	38¾	37⅛	38⅛	38
94¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	93	93	93	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	800	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
3⅞	1¾	h	Bush Terminal	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
4¾	2¼	..	Butterick	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	400	23⅜	23	23⅛	23⅝

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	1300	33	32¼	32¼	33⅛
1¾	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
25½	20	1	Canada Dry	300	22	21½	21½	22¾
18¼	12⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	3900	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15⅜
39	26¾	2	Capital Admin pf	10	34	34	34	..
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	1000	53¾	53	53⅛	53¾
84⅝	67¾	4	Case Thresh pf	20	71½	71½	71½	..
33⅝	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	27¼	27	27¼	27½
44⅝	22⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1900	26	25½	26	26½
4⅜	2¼	..	Celotex Co	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
4	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	100	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2¼
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	90	15	14½	14½	15
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	29	29	29	29⅜
41⅞	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	21800	40⅜	39⅜	39⅝	39¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
48⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	47⅞	47½	47⅝	47
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2100	47¾	47¼	47⅜	47¾
8	3¼	..h	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3¾	3½	3½	..
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	5⅛	5	5	5
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	900	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	1500	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	18	18	18	18½
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅞
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	24	24	24	24
11¾	5	..	C StP M & O pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
11	6	..	Childs Company	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	7⅛
60¾	36½	1f	Chrysler	13800	41⅞	40¾	40¾	41
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	20¾	20⅜	20¾	21¼
2⅞	⅞	..	City Stores	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	35½	35½	35½	36
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2200	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
28½	15⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17½
32	19½	..	h Colo F&I pf	30	25	25	25	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	25	24	25	24
19¼	11⅜	.50	Columbia Gas	6300	14½	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
34¾	23	1g	Columbia Pic vtc	200	31	31	31	31⅜
77¼	3	..	Columbian Carb	900	73¾	73	73¾	74
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	800	30¼	30	30	30¼
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	110	105½	105	105½	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	29	29	29	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	57½	57	57	..
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2300	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	2900	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
31¼	23	1.30	Cons Cigar Cairn	700	27¾	27¼	27⅞	28
5¾	2⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	400	15	15	15	15¾
47⅜	31⅛	2	Consol Gas	5600	35¼	34⅜	34½	34¾
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
14⅛	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	3800	11	10½	10½	11
2¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile	400	1	1	1	1
13¾	6⅛	..	Contain Corp	200	11¼	10½	11	..
5⅜	2⅝	..	Container B	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1700	79½	79	79	79½
11⅜	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
35½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	32¾	32½	32¾	33
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	5400	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20¾
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	700	68	67	68	68¼
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	400	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	800	32½	33¼	33⅛	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	16½	16	16	16½
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	300	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	..
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	8	7½	7½	7⅞
51⅞	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	50½	50	50	49¼
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	23	22⅝	22⅝	23½
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Publ pf	400	80	79½	80	80½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2300	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	10½	10¼	10½	10

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	200	7½	7½	7½	..
34⅜	18	..	Dcre & Co	900	21¼	21	21	21⅜
15½	11⅛	.20	Dcere & Co pf	400	13⅜	13⅛	11⅜	..
53⅜	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	2500	24	23⅜	24	24
13¼	5¼	..	Denver R G pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	75½	75½	75½	..
8½	10	..	Det & Mack pf	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	400	23⅞	23	23⅛	23
45½	32	1.50	Dome Mines	3400	44	43	43⅜	44¼
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3200	21	20¾	20¾	21¼
103⅞	84	2.60	du Pont de Nem	8500	91½	90½	90¾	91⅜
124¼	115	6	du Pont deb	1000	124½	124¼	124½	124¼
104	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	10[illegible]	102	102	..

—E—

101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1000	100	99½	99¾	100
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	300	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	98	98	98	..
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
9⅞	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅜
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	42½
8¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	4¾	4¾	4⅝	5
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	15	15	15	14⅜
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	300	20	19⅜	20	20
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	26⅜	25½	25½	25½
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	10	10	10	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1000	25	24½	24⅝	24½
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	6

—F—

12½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	30	6½	6½	6½	..
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	14½	14	14	14¾
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	100	54	54	54	54½
95	70	..	Fed M & S pf	100	90	90	90	90¼
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½
25¼	17	.40	Firestone T&R	500	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18½
17⅜	2¼	.. h	Follansbee B	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	100	13	13	13	12¾
27½	19⅜	.45b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	22	22	22	22
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	200	14½	14½	14½	..
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	3200	32	30¾	32	31½

—G—

20	11½	..	Gamewell	20	14	14	14	..
43⅜	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	500	39	39	39	38⅜
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	200	19½	19½	19½	19¾
44⅜	9⅝	1	Gen Baking	200	10⅜	10	10	10¼
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102½	102½	102½	102½
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	8	8	8	8
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	6700	20⅜	20	20⅛	20⅜
34⅜	21	..	Gen Elec Sp	1000	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
36⅞	31⅜	1.60	Gen Foods	1900	32	31⅞	32	32
1¾	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	16	16	16	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	57	57	57	58
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	11600	32¼	31¾	31⅞	32
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5½ pf	200	102	102	102	102
88	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	50	86½	86½	86½	..
3⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
23⅜	10¼	..	Gen Refractories	200	18¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	600	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
65	47	5	Gillette S&R pf	100	65	65	65	..
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
28⅜	18⅜	1	Gjidden	1500	24½	24	24	24½
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	60	100	100	100	100
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	20	19¾	19¾	20¼
18	12⅛	..	Goodrich	300	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
41⅜	25⅜	..	Goodyear	1700	29½	29	29	30½
4⅝	2¼	..	Graham Paige	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
13⅜	8	..	Granby	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	200	37	37	3	37½
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	5900	23	22B	22¾	22¾
34½	25	2.40	Great West Sug	2100	32⅞	31⅞	32	32⅝

—H—

8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	70	94	94	94	93
62	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	35	60½	60	60	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
96½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	200	89	88¼	88¼	..
75	59	2	Hercules Powder	300	69⅞	69¼	69⅞	70¼
64⅞	56⅛	3	Hershey Choc	100	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛	..
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	400	9	9	9	9¾
11⅜	5¾	.25	Hollander	300	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	11¼
8½	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
84	43	4.20	Household Fin pf	300	51¾	51¼	51¼	..
5⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	400	4	3¾	3¾	..
86⅞	35½	3	Howe Sound	7500	55¼	54¼	54⅜	54⅜
24½	11¼	..	Hudson Motor	3600	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7¼	3¼	..	Hupp Motors	200	3¾	3¼	3⅝	3¾

—I—

28⅞	22	..	Ill Central	1400	26½	26	26	26⅝
66	48¾	4	Ill Central LL	10	63	63	63	..
30½	22⅛	1.60	Indus Rayon	1700	25½	25⅛	25½	25⅝
73¾	56	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	62¾	62¾	62¾	61⅝
4¾	2	..	Inland Steel	300	39	39	39	..
5⅞	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
6¼	2	..	Int Agr Corp	800	3	3	3	3
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	100	142½	142½	142½	142¼
37⅜	21⅜	..	Int Cement	400	28	27¾	27¾	27⅝
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	2900	33¾	33	33¼	33½
9⅛	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec

Commerce and Finance

Bank Says Cuba Cannot Legally Disown $60,000,000 Loans

Business and Industry

Canada Proposes $53,000,000 Issue For Public Works

Amendment to Dominion Notes Act Offered to Permit Debt Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 20—Reduction of the gold coverage on dominion notes from 40.6 per cent to about 31 percent, thus permitting the issuing of an additional $53,000,000 on present gold holdings is proposed by the Canadian Government. An amendment to the dominion notes act providing for this inflationary step was given first reading Tuesday.

Up to now, the first 50,000,000 in issue of dominion notes had to be one-quarter covered by gold holdings. After that dollar for dollar gold was statutory. When the new amendment is passed, up to $120,000,000 in notes may be issued on a basis of 25 per cent gold and then dollar for dollar.

The note issue on May 31 was $171,110,000. By the powers of the new act this can be expanded to $223,980,000 without buying any more gold. Illustrating the conservatism of the move, Premier Bennett explained that while the new coverage would be 31 per cent—6 per cent above the coverage advised by the Monetary Committee of the World Economy Conference, it would actually be 52½ per cent coverage if gold were revalued at $35 an ounce.

The new note issue will be used. It is expected to finance a $40,000,000 public works program spread across the Dominion, to create employment and to permit so far as possible the cessation of direct relief.

A bill and schedule covering the $40,000,000 program were introduced a few hours after the inflation amendment.

Abrogation of Gold Clause Held Valid

ST. LOUIS, June 20 (AP)—Federal legislation abrogating the "gold clause" in about $100,000,000,000 of bonds payable in the United States, was upheld by Federal Judge Charles B. Faris in a decision today.

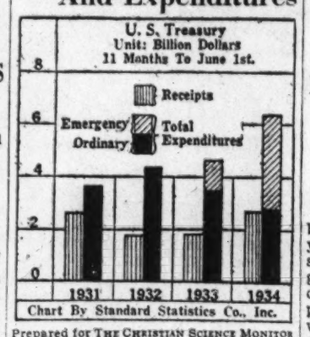
Judge Faris ruled that all obligations containing the gold clause may be paid at face value in currency.

The decision was given in a suit by the Bankers Trust Company of New York, trustee for a $34,548,000 issue of Iron Mountain Railroad bonds, which contended Congress had no right to declare payment in gold against public policy.

Payment of the Iron Mountain bonds in present currency of the equivalent of gold of the same standard and weight as existed at the time the bonds were issued, would have increased the amount due bondholders to about $58,500,000.

Counsel for trustees of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, of which the Iron Mountain now is a part, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, contended abrogation of the "gold clause" was imperative in view of urgent economic conditions.

Treasury Receipts And Expenditures



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RECEIPTS of the Federal Government in the 11 months ended May 31 about balanced what the U. S. Treasury classifies as ordinary expenditures.

It will be noted that "emergency" expenditures were greater than "ordinary" during this period.

Publisher Asserts A Planned Economy Is End of Freedom

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—"Planned economy," Col. Frank Knox told the Chicago Association of Commerce today, can be maintained only at the "sacrifice of popular freedom and free democratic institutions." He said that in Europe it has stood "squarely across the path of economic recovery."

"In free government and in free competition in prices, sanely regulated to protect the weak against the strong, lies the hope of the world," the publisher of the Chicago Daily News said.

In Italy, Colonel Knox said, the planned economy under Mussolini has resulted in "the utter and complete destruction of every vestige of popular government," with democracy "scorned and laughed at as a huge mistake."

Austria, he continued, "is the most absolute dictatorship Europe has yet seen in the person of a man who professes and, I think, sincerely believes that he is appointed of God."

Russia, he said, presents the picture of one man, who is merely secretary of the Communist Party, ruling 165,000,000 people through his 3,000,000 Communists—and an army, he said, which is one of the most efficient in the world today.

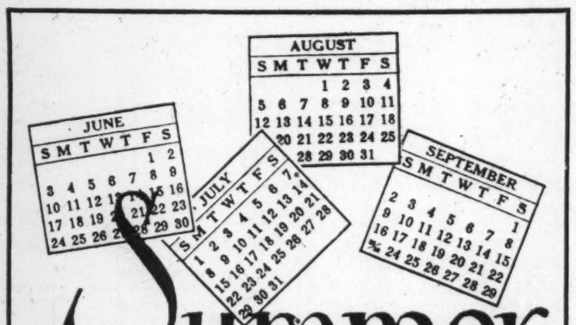
"With all the emphasis of which I am capable," Conel Knox summed up, "I want to say to you, fellow Americans, that there is absolutely nothing in that experiment for us to imitate."

Business Failures Rise, But Less Than Year Ago

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP) — The number of business failures last week was the largest since the week ended April 26, Dun & Bradstreet reported today.

Insolvencies totaled 251 compared with 239 in the previous week and 396 for the like period last year.

Retail failures rose to 149 compared with 145 a week earlier, and an increase of 10 defaults was registered for the manufacturing group, according to the report.



Summer

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Farmers National Grain Corp. Rapidly Expanding Activities

Leading Grain Coöperative of Country Paying Back Federal Loan, Acquiring New Terminal Facilities and Adding to Membership

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 20—With a number of developments during the past year serving to strengthen its status, coöperative marketing of grain in the United States has come of age, going beyond the experimental stage and moving forward with every indication of being soundly established, according to Mr. C. E. Huff, president of Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

Having won its fight for full representation on the Chicago Board of Trade, having finally obtained facilities in Chicago for handling its grain, and now acquiring or building new terminal facilities in strategic points elsewhere, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation has managed to survive all attacks and at the same time become stronger through the struggle, Mr. Huff declared. Established under the sponsorship of the Federal Government during the Hoover Administration, Farmers' National is the leading grain coöperative. Originally having $23,000,000 of federal funds, it has paid back $8,000,000 of this money and is gradually winning its way to complete financial independence, having never been delinquent on either interest or principal payments, Mr. Huff said.

The greatest single step forward, Mr. Huff said, is the transfer of ownership of local facilities, now under way, from the national organization back to the local farmers' organizations. About $3,000,000 worth of country facilities, warehouses and elevators, were acquired by Farmers' National and operated for the local producers, but are now being sold back to them.

Indication of Recovery

"These facilities were acquired by Farmers' National in the first instance either because of financial embarrassment or failure of the coöperative groups owning them, or were acquired in communities where no coöperative facilities existed, and where the growers themselves were financially unable to acquire them.

"The fact that the local people are buying them back at this time is a strong indication of improvement in the agricultural situation. It indicates material improvement due to better price levels, but it also indicates a mental recovery. The local producers are anxious to acquire and own the properties which serve them directly. The change in ownership is going forward quite generally.

"Meanwhile we are rapidly expanding our system of terminal marketing facilities. We have leased the Rock Island Railroad's 4,000,000 bushel elevator in Chicago, giving us our first facilities here, and putting us a big step ahead because much opposition was exerted to prevent us from acquiring local facilities.

"We are also building a small facility at Peoria for handling barge and truck grain in connection with the 1,000,000 bushel facility already owned there, and are building a 2,000,000 bushel plant at Amarillo, Texas."

Big Plant Completed

The new Amarillo plant, which is costing approximately $750,000 and has been rushed to completion in a few months, is of great significance, Mr. Huff said, because of its location. Texas actually has enough grain facilities, Mr. Huff said, but they are mostly all located to handle export shipments, being down in Gulf cities. The erection of a big elevator in the northern part of the State, he said, marks the beginning of a shift in marketing from one point to another, necessitated by the decline in exports and the need for concentrating on domestic shipments.

This expansion of facilities is justified by the increasing proportion of the nation's output being handled by the coöperative agencies, Mr. Huff said. True, bushel volume this year was below that of a year ago, he said, but the crop itself was so much smaller, and so much corn has been held on the farm. But in proportion to the total shipments, the percentage of grain handled by Farmers' National was considerably higher than a year ago, he said, indicating that when bigger crops come Farmers' National will do well to be ready to handle larger quantities of grain.

Two factors were emphasized by Mr. Huff in reviewing the past year's developments, both auguring well for the coöperative movement. "We did win our fight with the Chicago Board of Trade, as we knew we would," he said, "and we now enjoy full membership privileges with the board of trade and its clearing corporation. We have all the privileges any independent operator in the Chicago market has.

"Furthermore, our relations with the present administration are all that can be desired, from our point of view, and we are enjoying the helpful support of the farm credit administration."

It is 75 years, Mr. Huff said, since farmers first organized local coöperative elevators, and now, they are represented in every important grain market on an equal basis with other operators. New members are coming in all the time, there being 20 local coöperatives in Nebraska alone, he said which had affiliated with Farmers' National quite recently, and on the Pacific coast a number of new coöperative facilities are being erected.

The World's Business

Planning to Prevent Waste

TO THE question, "Do you believe in economic planning by the Federal Government?" most readers, I imagine, would respond, "Of what, for instance?" President Roosevelt's message to Congress on June 8 gives one example. And I believe that it will be heartily approved by most people who read it. The President sketched an arresting picture of the waste of national resources arising out of soil erosion, and said that when the next Congress convenes "I hope to be able to present to it a carefully considered national plan covering the development and the human use of our national resources of land and water over a longer period of years." If this is planning, let us have more of it.

* * *

For the subject to which the President drew attention is all-important. In the recent dust storm, no fewer than 300,000,000 tons of rich topsoil, it is estimated, were blown clear across the continent, and dumped into the Atlantic ocean. This is sheer waste. But it has been going on for years, though not in such spectacular fashion. Mr. H. H. Bennett, director of the Soil Erosion Service, estimates that 3,000,000,000 tons of soil material are washed out of the fields and pastures of the United States every year. The Mississippi alone carries an eighth of it into the Gulf of Mexico. The result is graphically described in the Presidential message. "A new and man-made Sahara," according to Mr. Roosevelt, in sober language, is in process of formation in the West. One can see the beginnings in many communities already. Land by the scores of acres, after losing its valuable top layer, is becoming too impoverished for successful cultivation. Yet, on these shaven and gullied slopes, the farmers may be seen trying to scratch up a livelihood.

* * *

Mr. Bennett, in a recent article in the New York Times, gives an example of the effects of soil erosion. He picks on Stewart County in Georgia. By actual survey, he says, 70,000 acres, or one-fourth of the area, has been permanently destroyed by gullying. The example is striking. It is made all the more so by the reminder that this was formerly the best grade of farm land in the great coastal plain section of the State. Mr. Bennett does not go West for his examples. But in those parts the evil effects of man-made erosion have long been patent. In the great plains extending from the western section of the Corn Belt to the mountains, land is returning to desert.

The reason for such conditions is obvious. The West used to be known as the short-grass country. Bison in great herds formerly ranged it. After the great slaughter, the land still remained in grass, and cattle took the place of bison. But the farmer began to edge out the rancher. It was his plow that spelled the danger to the rich topsoil. Without either grass or trees to pin it down, the wind and rains started to do immense damage. It is said that the recent wind was by no means phenomenal. It was the effect only that was unique. In sweeping up the topsoil, this year's visitation became a blinding dust storm, the dimensions of which can be appreciated only after seeing the movie record. Rain was what was wanted. But, from the standpoint of actual loss of soil, the rain merely accelerated the damage. For the rain carries away the loose and powdery soil just as much as does the wind.

The United States has been as profligate with its endowment of land as the prodigal son was with his father's money. Pioneers worked a plot till the yield fell off. Then they moved on to other land farther West, reckless not only in the use of the soil, but also in depriving it of tree and grass stabilizers. It is to President Roosevelt's credit that he realizes that these days are over. The frontier is closed. American problems have become Europeanized. Hence conservation is imperative. It should have taken precedence, indeed, over the scarcity economics of the AAA. For it would do many of the things that the AAA is trying to do destructively. If sub-marginal lands were put back to grass, clover, or trees, for instance, production would be cut down.

* * *

The project is immense in scope. Each drainage area has its particular problems. While such schemes face the country it is highly absurd to talk about surplus workers, and to think up schemes only for "made work." The most valuable part of the country is slipping into the ocean while such talk goes on.

H. B. E.

North Carolina Retiring Some of Its Bonded Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, June 20—The State of North Carolina, which, although it has cut expenses within its own borders very materially during the past four years, has never defaulted on a single obligation, will pay out $5,630,788 July 1, to retire part of its bonded indebtedness and to meet interest due on that date.

The interest payment will aggregate $3,030,788, while $2,000,000 in outstanding bonds will be retired, it is announced by the State Treasurer.

Marketing Leader

C. E. Huff
President of the Farmers National Grain Corporation

Outlook in Wool Trade Marred By Strike Proposal

It is evident that wool manufacturers are reaching the point where they believe business will be available shortly in volume for the heavyweight season. Latterly, they have been showing more interest in the wool available in the eastern markets.

The United Textile Workers' proposed strike for July 2 makes the outlook less encouraging. This decision on the part of the labor delegates at the recent Worcester conference is doubtless timed to meet an expected demand for goods and so to force the issue with the manufacturers at the very beginning of the heavyweight season.

Meanwhile, the volume of business in wool in the eastern seaboard markets continues small. Chiefly, it is restricted to the bright wool descriptions, which have been relatively low priced. Sales of these wools have been made in almost all qualities and in fair quantities of late.

There has been a fair demand for quarter-blood combing Ohio and Michigan graded wools at 31 cents and a fair weight of merchantable quarter and three-eighths wools has been sold at 30 cents delivered basis.

Territory wools have been exceedingly slow, except for some new wools which have been bought in the West for top making account around 68@70 cents, clean basis, for fine and fine medium wools, landed in Boston.

Woolen wools and wastes and noils have been moving very moderately and prices for these descriptions have not varied during the last week.

In the West, there have been signs of more activity in the last week or two. It is estimated that easily 125,000,000 pounds of wool have moved out of first hands either by direct sale or on consignment and largely through the consignment route.

The sale of some 700,000 pounds of fine wools is reported in the vicinity of Casper, Wyoming, at the equivalent of 68@70 cents, clean basis landed Boston for fine and fine medium clips of fair staple. Most of the wool of the fine and half-blood types which are being purchased in the far West at the moment is being taken in the range of 65@70 cents, clean basis.

Foreign markets are very much unsettled, the financial situation in Germany and the unusual competition which has been in evidence from Japan and which has led delegates to the world wool congress in Rome to seek some means of concerted action to offset this competition—due to the 64 per cent depreciation in the yen, has tended to make wool values uncertain.

At the East India sales in Liverpool this past week, prices were barely steady and withdrawals were rather heavy.

Carpet wools are slow. Mohair continues slow but steady. Recent purchases in Texas have been on the basis of 40 cents for adult and 55 cents for kid hair. There is little change, either in activity or prices in the eastern seaboard markets.

Tells Credit Men Danger In Large Federal Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 20—Danger in too rapid expansion of general credit on the heels of gigantic government extensions of credit was pointed out yesterday by Dr. Clyde William Phelps, University of Chattanooga economics professor, before the convention of the National Retail Credit Association.

"Excess reserves of $1,500,000,000 in the nation's banks make possible a potential of disaster in credit expansion," he said, predicting the necessity of a planned economy of credit in which government will supersede the credit men, if the nation is to avoid Fascism or Socialism."

Service Expects Lower Finished Goods Prices

Under pressure of heavy supplies and declining demand, says the United Business Service, prices of manufactured goods are now tending downward. Textile prices have been dropping since February, and further concessions are expected. Prices of many food items are lower. Furniture prices are weakening. The larger automobile manufacturers have sliced quotations. Steel scrap is cheaper.

It appears that the increases put int effect on the strength of higher operating costs, or inflation expectations, are not justified by the present level of purchasing power. Attempts at price fixing will yield under the stronger force of supply and demand

Bank to Contest Possible Cuban Loan Repudiation

Disowning $60,000,000 of Borrowings Unlawful, Says Chase National

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—With repudiation of more than $60,000,000 of American loans to the Republic of Cuba threatened, the Chase National and other interested banks here are today preparing to contest recommendations of a Cuban commission which reported to the Havana Government yesterday recommending that the payment of this debt be refused. Joining the Chase National in these loans were the National City Bank of New York and the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago.

The commission to study public works financing by the Government of President Gerardo Machado was named in Havana last April, and while it was authorized only to investigate and report, an Associated Press dispatch from Havana last night said the commission had advised the Carlos Mendieta régime that the debt was not legally binding upon the present Cuban Government.

Repudiation Unlawful

The Chase National Bank, on the other hand, in a statement today took strong issue with this Cuban ruling and declared there was no ground upon which these obligations could be lawfully repudiated. It characterized the debt as Cuban public works obligations, the first of which was for $40,000,000, represented by 5½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds due in 1945 and which are now largely in the hands of the public; $20,000,000 of 5½ per cent public works certificates, representing an advance under a bank credit in the same principal amount established under agreement on Feb. 26, 1930, and which are owned to the extent of 48 1-3 per cent by the Chase National, 26 2-3 per cent by the National City Bank and 25 per cent by the Continental Illinois, and, third, a balance of $860,000 principal amount of public works 5½ per cent serial certificates due on June 30, 1933.

"The funds represented in their par amount were all paid out by the bank for the account of the Republic of Cuba on the order, doubly certified, of its responsible officers," the statement by the Chase Bank today says. "The improvements for which they were in part payment include the Central Highway which extends practically from one end of Cuba to the other and with lateral roads comprises about 1000 miles of roadway, the National Capitol in Havana, and numerous other works of construction, including schools, hospitals, acqueducts, sanitation systems and so on. Thus far no offer of restitution has been made on account of the funds received for these purposes. Prior to the resolution, however, nearly $20,000,000 principal amount was repaid to the holders of maturing certificates."

Commission's View

The Chase announcement quoted nine points from the Cuban commission's report, the first of which declared that "the financial operation with the Chase National Bank has been contracted illegally in violation of the (Cuban) Constitution and the laws."

"Those dated after the 20th of May, 1929, in addition, were made with an usurping government and the partial, or supplementary, loans were made to the régime and not to the state," it continues. "All of these are odious and in the great part contrary to the public welfare. The investments appear obscure, and the assumption of their risk by the creditors is evident.

"In so far as concerns the Chase National Bank, the right of repudiation is undoubted."

While the Cuban commission holds that the Government of the island has legal reason for the repudiation of these bonds, it differentiates between these bondholders and the banks, "inasmuch as it is possible to present arguments in their (the bondholders') favor, especially of a moral character, which could serve as a basis for a different solution."

Asks Action Be Delayed

"If the Government decides to concede a different and more favorable treatment to the bondholders," it continues, "it has before it two formulæ—payment of the securities in accordance with the contract or an amicable adjustment." "For this arrangement," it adds, "perhaps the most equitable and suitable basis would be that of taking up the bonds at the average value of their quotation over a reasonable period prior to this report, inasmuch as the greater part of the present bondholders have probably acquired them at a quotation much below their nominal value."

The commission held that if the repudiation should be total, persons affected by it should be indemnified to the "proved amount of the benefit which actually and positively the State has received from the investment of the borrowed sum" it favors the appointment of experts to determine this value.

The Chase National Bank announcement said it was requesting the Mendieta Government to withhold action on the commission's report until the bank could present to it "a comprehensive statement of law on the points raised by the commission."

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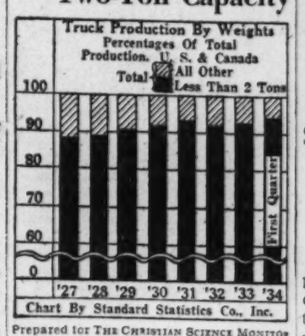

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR some years now, there has been a gradual trend toward lighter trucks.

In 1927 about 88 per cent of all trucks made in the United States and Canada were of less than two-ton capacity.

This year 94 per cent of all truck production fell in this class.

Electric Power Production Rises In June 16 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Production of electricity in the week ended Saturday, June 16, amounted to 1,665,538,000 kilowatt hours, which is a gain of 10,442,000 units over that produced in the preceding week.

It is shown in figures published today by the Edison Electric Institute that in the corresponding week of 1933 electric output jumped to 1,578,101,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 36,388,000 units from the week before. Thus the spread between the percentage gain over last year continues to narrow, as it was 5.5 per cent for the past week, compared with 7.3 per cent in the week ended June 9.

As far as percentage gains over last year are concerned, output is falling off in all sections of the country, except in the southern states. Production has dropped sharply in the Rocky Mountain area due to the strike of the Anaconda Copper mines which dominate the district. Production showed a loss of .7 per cent compared with the like week a year ago; a gain of 12.5 per cent in the preceding week and a gain of 23.5 per cent in the week of June 2. The other section to show a loss is New England where the curtailment program of the textile plants is causing electricity output to register a loss of 2.1 per cent from the corresponding week last year.

Directors Elected By Globe & Rutgers

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Stockholders of the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. have elected a new board of directors pursuant to the company's plan of reorganization.

Among the new members chosen were Earle Bailie, chairman of the executive committee of the Tri-Continental Corp.; William S. Gray, president of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. of New York; Charles Hayden, of Hayden, Stone & Co.; Matthew S. Sloan, chairman of the board of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co., and Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Co.

Members of the old board who will have places on the new directorate are: E. C. Jameson, and H. Edward Bilkkey, officers of the company; Joseph H. Frelinghuysen, president of the American Home Fire Insurance Co.; and Alfred H. Swayne, chairman of the General Motors Acceptance Corp.

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Survey Shows Lack of Uniformity and Disorganized Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Higher priced merchandise is carrying most of the burden of the state sales tax, moderate priced goods with widely advertised prices coming off best in the effort to attract buyers, according to a study by the School of Business at Columbia University.

The survey made by Prof. Carl Shoup and a staff of the school under the direction of Prof. Robert Murray Haig, McVickar Professor of Political Economy, revealed that only one of the 18 large stores in New York included in the survey attempted to collect the tax by raising the price of each article by the exact amount of the tax. Three of the stores were absorbing the entire tax burden, the report said, and only six of the others were successful in collecting the entire tax from their customers.

Shifting the Tax

In one department store, articles that face keen competition carried little of the sales tax, most of the loss in these departments being made up by "adding $10 or more to the price of an expensive rug or fur coat," the report said.

The policy of shifting the sales tax in whichever direction there was least resistance from the buying public, resulted in lack of uniformity and disorganized competition, it added.

"Several executives indicated that there was no alternative other than to shift the tax to the customers if the store were to be kept on a paying basis. Normally, net profit margins of department stores average from 1 to 1.5 per cent per sale. A 1 per cent tax would, therefore, eliminate most of this profit.

Charged to Advertising

"One firm stated that its large patronage was accounted for by its prevailing low prices for certain classes of merchandise, and in view of the close competition which it has to meet, it would not have been prudent to change the prices to include the tax," it continued. "The prices had become so well known among the customers that the slightest change would have been detected immediately.

"In view of these peculiar circumstances, this store charged the tax to advertising costs in its budgetary allocation. It is significant, however, that while the other 15 stores reported that they expected to continue their existing price practices during the coming year, the three which absorbed the tax were undecided as to their future policy."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-A-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Farm reports	NBC dance music	Baseball game,	Dance program
6:15	Monitor Views News	Sybil Morse, piano.	Red Sox-Chicago.	Skippy sketch
6:30	The Singing Lady	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong".	School Com. talk
6:45	Little Orphan Annie	Arm Chair Quartet	Yankee Singers.	CBS vocal trio
7:00	To be announced	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
7:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Sport reports	"Bobby Benson"
7:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
7:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Local dance music.	vocal program	CBS dance music.
8:00	Amos n' Andy	Hollywood stars	CBS dance music	Reports; news
8:15	Roosevelt Poll	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Organ; soloist
8:30	Irene Rich; sketch	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Local dance music.
8:45	Spiritual Singers	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk.
9:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloist; orch.	"Charles Dennee's
9:15	mystery story	Steeden Orchestra	Easy Aces sketch	Half Hour"; music
9:30	Gene Arnold; quartet.	Studio chorus	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery;
9:45	Babe Ruth Club	Organ recital	soloists; orch.	dramatic sketch.
10:00	Edwin Franko Gold-	Hour of Smiles:	Nino Martini,	Local dance music.
10:15	man and his Band	Fred Allen: solo-	tenor; orchestra	Organ recital
10:30	"What a Haircut,"	ists; players and	Roy Helton, talk	Local dance music.
10:45	with James Dunn	orchestra	Gypsy Violin	Reports; news
10:00	Lopez Or.; Ed Sulli-	Barnyard Music	Program to & fr'm	Felix Ferdinando
10:15	van; soloists	and male quartet	Little America	and his orchestra
10:30	Off the Beaten Path;	"Other Americas,"	Local dance music.	Albert Spalding;
10:45	quartet; soloists	E. L. Tomlinson	Sport reports	soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; music	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Local dance music	News; dance music	ice; Charles Bar-	Local dance music.
11:30	Dunbar Quartet	Guy Lombardo &	net's Orchestra	Sign off
11:45	News; dance music	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:45 WBZ, Clarence Darrow speaking at National Association of Retail Grocers.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Red Sox-Chicago, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WBZ, Biennial convention of Norwegian Singers Association; chorus.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, "Modern European Paintings," Homer St. Gaudens.
4:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys", organist; pianist; mixed octet; narrator.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Do You Want to Be a Lawyer?" Morgan J. O'Brien.
8:00 WBZ, "Grits and Gravy," southern mountain sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists.
8:30 WNAC, "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; drama; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Inside Looking Out," prison dramatization.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:15 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades: Archer Gibson, organist; instrumental trio.
10:30 WAAB, "The American Constitution in the Light of Today," Dean Roscoe Pound.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra, Frank Laird Waller, conductor.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Russian program, 8:30. Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
"The Prince and the Princess," from "Scheherazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Marche Slav ..... Tchaikovsky
Pathetic Symphony, No. 6 in B minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Prelude in C sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Dubinushka, Russian Folk Song ..... Arranged by Jacchia
Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliére

Movies

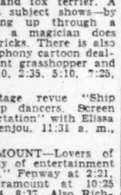
STATE — "The Thin Man." Famous detective mystery served with humorous trimmings by William Powell, Myrna Loy and fox terrier. A short subject shows—by looking up through a glass table—just how a magician does some card and other tricks. There is also a technicolor Silly Symphony cartoon dealing with an improvident grasshopper and some thrifty ants. 12:10, 2:35, 5:10, 7:25, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN — Stage revue "Ship Ahoy"—with good tap dancers. Screen feature "The Great Flirtation" with Elissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou. 11:31 a. m., 2:11, 4:51, 7:32, 10:25.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Lovers of comic strips find plenty of entertainment in "The Merry Frinks." Fenway at 2:21, 4:56, 7:31, 10:06. Paramount at 10:25 a. m., 12:58, 3:31, 6:04, 8:37. Also Richard Barthelmess in "A Modern Hero."

EXETER—Spencer Tracy in "The Show Off." 2:20, 5:05, 7:55. Also "All Men Are Enemies."

FINE ARTS—"M," the German study of a demented child murderer. Unpleasant subject well directed, acted and photographed "Lot in Sodom" gives impressionistic treatment to Bible story. 1:50, 4:20, 7, 9:20.



UPTOWN — Otto Kruger in "The Crime Doctor." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also Bing Crosby, Gracie Allen and George Burns in "We're Not Dressing."

BOSTON — "Uncertain Lady," with Edward Everett Horton and Genevieve Tobin. 11:13 a. m., 1:31, 3:49, 6:07, 8:25, 10:43.

KEITH'S—Shirley Temple, four-year-old star of "Little Miss Marker" and "Stand Up and Cheer," in "Baby, Take a Bow." Also Bert Lahr and Mickey Mouse short films. 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 2:15, 4:14, 6:13, 8:12.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Pop-Eye cartoon, "Wild Elephinks"; New York City and India shown in travelogues; Andy Clyde in "Frozen Assets"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford in "Sadie McKee," from Vina Delmar's book. Vaudeville, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

TOMORROW

ROSE EXPERIENCE MEETING — All interested amateur gardeners are invited to attend. The best roses for Massachusetts gardens will be discussed. Examples will be shown. Plans will be made for a rose pilgrimage to famous Boston gardens. In Horticultural Hall, 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance, "Spanish Paintings," by Miss Maginnis 11 a. m.

Boston Art Notes

Nancy Douglas Bowditch

An exhibition of portraits by Miss Nancy Douglas Bowditch at the Copley Society's gallery, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, will continue through June 29.

Of the 14 portraits shown, five are pencil drawings. Of these, the head of a young girl—"Martha Bowditch"—is perhaps the most attractive for its sensitive line and delicate modeling. The portraits of "A Persian Lady" and "Dr. Harold Bowditch" are interesting character studies but less restrained—too heavily loaded for the intrinsic delicacy of the medium.

Among the oils, there are some which by their color and general character suggest much study and copying of portraitists of the type and period of Gilbert Stuart; portraits of "George Bowditch," "Mrs. Hamilton Osgood," and "Miss Clapp"—the latter rather over-dramatized—are of this kind. Another portrait of "George Bowditch," in fur cap against a wintry background, has a somewhat Russian flavor and considerable charm despite a slightly hard, enameled quality. The portrait of "Mme. Ino Saari"—in, presumably, Persian headdress and costume—is arresting, and "Madame Mary L. Lucas," an elderly lady seated at a piano, is painted with animation, though the picture has technical shortcomings. S. S.

Classroom Drama

EVANSTON, Ill (AP)—Northwestern University has become drama conscious and is planning to bring the modern theater to its classrooms this summer. Plans call for the staging of a play a week during the eight weeks of the summer session.

General Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
for woman over 27 in educational service; salary, bonus. EXTENSION DEPARTMENT, Room 1014, 350 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

HOUSES FURNISHED

CHICAGO—Month to 6 weeks, attractively furnished 9-room house, screened porch, maid service if desired; convenient lake and Fair. GROESBECK, 5030 Blackstone Ave.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—Comfortable, airy rooms in residence; 30 minutes FAIR grounds; near park and 2nd Church; $1 night; weekly rates. C. L. SCHAFFNER, 610 Fullerton Pkwy. LIN. 3814.

CHICAGO, LAKEWOOD — Furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, 4361-63 Greenwood Ave., 7 blocks south entrance FAIR; all transportation; 5 blocks 1st and 5th Churches; $1.00 day per person; special rates groups. Write for reservation! Phone ATlantic 0903.

CHICAGO—FAIR GUESTS, rooms and furnished apartments; light, clean, homelike; 18 minutes to FAIR on I. C. train; $1 day per person; rates to family groups; ample parking. Write for free map and reservations now. ALT APARTMENTS, 11260 Vernon Avenue.

CHICAGO—25 minutes to Fair; near 18th Church; comfortable beds; children cared for; $1.00 person. E. B. GELMORE, 7750 Saginaw Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

CHICAGO—Near World's Fair; one block to 1st Church and all transportation; reasonable rates; inquiries invited. THE BILTMORE APARTMENT HOTEL, 4160 Drexel Blvd.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DIRECT factory representative for wonderful MARY ROSE dresses and uniforms; experience unnecessary; generous commission with order bonus to hustlers. 243 Woodford Bldg., Cincinnati.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGLISHMAN, 24, resident in America since 1929, English Nautical College graduate, one year banking in New York, sales experience, desires position; go anywhere. Write Box H-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

THOROUGHLY experienced credit and collection executive, young, willing to go anywhere. Address M-89, 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Phone ORegon 8855.

SUMMER BOARD

COOL-EDGE INN — HOLLAND MICHIGAN
On Black Lake; excellent food, good beds, bathing, golfing, fishing; quiet place; write for folder. MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHMIDT, Mgr. Tel. 5522.

Edgartown, Mass.—Martha's Vineyard
On Chappaquiddick Island—Ideal location overlooking harbor; delightful bathing at hand; excellent meals; pension rates $18 to $20 weekly; reservations limited; booklet on request. Menaco Hill House, EDITH B. SMITH.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $25 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 9-7.

BOSTON—Pleasant 3-4-5 room apartments with refrigeration, $35 up; convenient to The Mother Church. Call KENmore 8187 or write MR. PATTERSON, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Babcock St., near Coolidge Corner—Six rooms, reception room and sun parlor; also 7-room apartment; janitor service; continuous hot water; excellent location; rate $75. Tel. Univ. 6185 weekdays.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Exclusive residential section, off Beacon Street; modern, 5 and 6 spacious rooms; Frigidaire, rear porch; available July 1st. Longwood 2113 after 6 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—To let, all or part of pleasant 4-room kitchenette apartment, balcony; summer or permanently. Porter 4273-J mornings.

STAMFORD, CONN.—1-room efficiency apartment, bath, kitchenette; well equipped, cool; reasonable; June 23 to Sept. 4. Apartment 202, 53 Prospect St. Tel. 4-0960 after 3:30 p. m.

QUEENSBERRY APARTMENTS

In the heart of the Fenway. To tenants who desire a quiet home. Little money 1-2-3-room suites, $27.50 to $45.00. Adults only. DWIGHT M. ATWOOD Telephone KENmore 2759. Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

FOR RENT for July and August, a completely furnished, very cool apartment of 3 rooms and bath near Copley Square, Boston (Mass.); elevator service. Phone Com. 4641 before 10 a. m.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, repairing, remounting. MARIE POUGET, 202 West 80th Street, New York City. Trafalgar 7-5055.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; monthly and trips arranged J. A. JOHNSON 130 University Rd. Brookline, Mass.; Asp. 5683.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOPE ACRES—Loving care offered to mentally and physically handicapped children in attractive home located near Boston in 9 acres of pines; summer or year round arrangement; rates moderate; person in charge has had special training and experience in caring for infants and children. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER and builder, skillful jobbing a specialty; reasonable prices. WILLIAM GILLIS, 10 Milton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 5441

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BUNGALO VILLAGE
NEWFOUND LAKE, BRISTOL, N. H.
A restful vacation resort. Modern cabins; room and board. Booklet B-15.

FOR RENT—Martin's Point, Friendship, Maine, 7-room furnished cottage, electric lights, ocean front. $15 a week. Address MRS. C. WOLCOTT, Pine Knoll Camp, Mt. Vernon, Me.

NORTH RIVER CAMPS
25 miles from Boston; 3-room cottages; cool, quiet; bathing, boating; $100 per season. R. A. MENTION, Union St., No. Marshfield, Mass.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

COUNTRY BOARD

BOXFORD, MASS.—26 miles north of Boston, colonial house, modern improvements; beautiful town; week-end or permanent guests; excellent food. MRS. W. R. WALSH, Main Street. Phone Topsfield 237-4.

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER—Fishing, restful surroundings; refined home, every convenience, screened porch, airy rooms; few guests; moderate rates. Box 35, Purdy's, N. Y.

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; cheerful atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses nearby; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder) MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

VOTER HILL FARM
Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N Y C Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Established 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. G. R. 2-5724

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ROY ARNOLD FRYER
Schofield Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

FURNITURE FOR SALE

PRIVATE party will sell solid mahogany bedroom set, rugs, davenport, table and fine McPhail baby grand piano; no dealers. Telephone Aspinwall 5189 (Boston).

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Intelligent woman with fair education, 30 to 40 years old, thoroughly reliable, pleasant and preferably a student of Christian Science, to act as assistant manager of large, important roadside restaurant and bus stop; no training required but a willingness to learn and work long hours; no objection to one child; prefer woman who is looking for permanent home and work; salary $45 a month with room and board. MRS. C. C. WADSWORTH, Belvidere Camp, Belvidere, N. J.

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NO. SCITUATE, MASS.—Lady would like to share attractive Colonial home with middle-aged lady; all modern conveniences, kitchen privileges; large porch; attractive garden; near station. D-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J. Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia. Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS SARAH J DAUBMAN, Colgswd 502

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51, 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

REST HOME—Spend your vacation with us in the mountain region of New Hampshire; loving, experienced care for guests needing attention. P. O. Box 162, Sanbornville, N. H.

HOUSES TO LET

BELLPORT, LONG ISLAND—Furnished all-year home; beautiful location; near school and churches; 10 rooms, sun porch, 3 baths, oil burner; commuting distance New York; unusual opportunity. J. C. PAYNE, Owner.

INSURANCE

Insurance and Annuities
HAROLD B. RUPERT
20% saved on Fire Insurance past 75 years
Hub. 7670 BOSTON Blu. 4809

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

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ASBURY PARK, N. J., The Guest House—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean and lake; capacity about 25; 14th year. 302 Eighth Ave. Tel. 7916.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Private guests' house; comfortable rooms, reasonable rates, 11 S. Baltimore Ave. MRS. JAMES G. BEEMER.

FEW paying guests taken in private home 20 miles south of Boston in beautiful lake-pine grove; canoeing and bathing; terms $15.00 a week and up. CUSHINGS, 31 Lake St., Abington, Mass.

SKYFIELDS, ALSTEAD, N. H.—Modernized old farmhouse on hilltop overlooking gently rolling hills; mellow sunshine, fresh winds, serene quiet; good food; comfortable beds; beautiful drives and walks; write for booklet. Tel. Alstead 80.

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OWNER sacrifices restricted 100-ft. plot on large beautiful lake; year-round homes near N. Y. C.; cash, gems, securities above mortgage. Write Box B-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BEECHHURST, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished room in private home; gentleman; breakfast optional; commuting distance from N. Y. C.; near water. Flushing 9-3792.

BOSTON—Single and double rooms overlooking roof garden and church park; permanent or transients; kitchen privileges in own apartment. RUTH C. EVEREST. 280 Mass. Ave. Ken. 3188.

BOSTON—Delightful room near bath, 4 windows; wide view. Mrs. Crankshaw, Suite 18 (elevator), 8 Cumberland St. Ken. 9320.

BOSTON, 77 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Sunny, attractive room; transient or permanent; private family. Comm. 2633.

BOSTON, 128 Hemenway St., Suite 1—Outside, light, airy rooms, near bath; cosy, homey atmosphere; near The Mother Church. Circle 6587.

BOSTON—Quiet, comfortable, light rooms; permanent or transient. M. A. STILL, 30 St. Stephen St.

MODERATELY PRICED rooms in attractive home, 405 Wesley Ave., Ocean City, N. J.; free parking; breakfast optional.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; near Columbia. Drive. Phone daytime Gr. 5-7060, Ext. 31.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Single or double room, private home, conveniently located. 8 Glen Road. Ruth. 2-7813-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GREENBUSH, MASS., ROUTE 3A—Private family, best of cooking; large light rooms, screened porches; enjoy city conveniences, country atmosphere; wonderful views; near Scituate golf course; price $15.00. ARTHUR STAPLES.

SHARON, MASS.—Nice place for rest and study, $2 per day. MRS. MARTIN'S country estate, 409 Bay Road. Phone Stoughton 639.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

TOURISTS desiring board accommodation, refined, harmonious surroundings, country village, Annapolis Valley. Apply E. F. TUPPER, Round Hill, Nova Scotia.

SITUATIONS WANTED

REFINED couple desire caretakers' position within commuting distance N. Y. RIESS, 7824 67th Drive, Middle Village, N. Y. Juniper 5-1245.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE instructor desires position as tutor or governor for the summer months. E-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Belmont 0262-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHURCH ORGANIST—Substitute or will act as governess, companion, travel; month August only. MISS CARRIE FRANCES HILL, 60 Willow St., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 0892-W.

GOVERNESS, tutor; senior State Teachers College desires position for summer; references. MISS I. TUTTY, 3 Pearl St., N. Weymouth, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE—For sale or to rent, camps and farms. L. P. EDWARDS, 146 Pleasant Street, Laconia, N. H.

SUMMER BOARD

ARBUTUS FARM—Quiet, restful vacation home, screened porch, excellent table; rates $11 to $15. F. E. GARVIN, Dunbarton, N. H.

BAY VIEW INN, Deer Isle, Maine—A quiet, restful vacation with home comforts, seashore and country; own garden; home cooking, bath, electric lights; $16 per week; folder; also cottage of 5 rooms for season $100.

BROOKSIDE INN offers an ideal location for vacationing in picturesque Vermont; modern improvements; home cooking and vegetables. MRS. DAVID ABEL, East Braintree, Vermont.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; moderate rates; write for booklet.

PETERSHAM, MASS.—WEST ROAD INN
Attractive rooms at moderate rates in a small, privately owned inn; reservations appreciated now for the summer season or shorter periods; a home for home lovers; forest walks and drives; golf, swimming. For rates address MISS RUTH PARKHURST, Manager.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

WINNIPESAUKEE HOUSE
Weirs, N. H. Near Water
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

SUMMER HOMES

ATLANTIC, MASS.—For rent, furnished, $55 month, for 3 summer months; 6 rooms, garage, washing machine, electric refrigerator, screen porch; near beach. Phone Granite 6236-W.

CAPE COD
AVAILABLE FOR RENT
On WATERSIDE, the beautiful Gulesian estate at FALMOUTH with 300 feet of waterfront on VINEYARD SOUND, a few comfortable cottages furnished for immediate occupancy and equipped with every up-to-date convenience including Town Water, Electric Lights, and Municipal Gas Ranges. Ten acres of velvety lawns with lovely shade trees, private beach, clay tennis court and an average temperature during the summer about 25 degrees cooler than inland cities offer every means for a happy and contented summer in a refined neighborhood at moderate cost.
KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE, Broker
Falmouth, Mass. (near Village Green) Tel. 11

CHOCORUA, N. H., in White Mountains—To let July 8 to Sept. 5; cheerful, comfortable, furnished house near lake, with silver, linen, blankets, ice, wood, tennis court; no young children; $450. Apply WILLIAM JAMES, Chocorua, N. H.

FOR RENT, at Wickford, R. I., attractive, secluded summer lodge; furnished; large living room with two fireplaces, five bedrooms, bath, porches; garage; picturesque view of Narragansett Bay. Write WALTER RODMAN, Wildwood Farm.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Two 8-room houses with 2-car garages; ample grounds; small beach; away from traffic. E. LEFAVOUR, 24 Beacon St., Marblehead.

POINT ALLERTON, MASS.—For sale or rent, summer residence, furnished, excellent view, 8 rooms, bath, electric range, 2-car garage; references required. MRS. F. L. EMERY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0420.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, MAINE
Bungalow and garage, separate servants' wing, large studio-living room, all modern conveniences; ideal location; beautiful views of mountain and sea; pictures sent upon request; reasonable rental. H. BOOTH, Kelliher Cottage, Otis St., Hingham, Mass., R. F. D.

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Telephone KE. 2-6260

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MEN'S SUITS
Regularly priced $35 and $40
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Our sales of nationally-known brands of Men's Clothing are making history in the clothing world!
Visitors from all over the country are taking advantage of these extraordinary values—how about you? *Second Floor.*
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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GARDENING SUPPLIES

DORRAINE CLEANERS
PLANT—1200 N. ARKANSAS AVENUE
BRANCH—37 S. TENN. AVENUE

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MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Special on Children's Sandals
Sizes 8½-2. $1.95, $2.50, $2.95
534 MAIN STREET

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
We have a Franchise Agreement and are authorized to advertise and give the Genuine Frederic Wave.
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Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Ye "GOLDEN RULE" Shop
TAILORING and DRY CLEANING
GARMENTS CLEANED, PRESSED, RELINED AND REMODELLED
A garment renewing service for men and women Monitor readers.
Next to Hummel's Market at 440 MAIN ST

Grove Beauty Shoppe
Expert Permanent Waving
All branches of Beauty Culture
273 No. Grove Street at Park Avenue
Orange 3-1797

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

General Electric
Hot Point
Refrigerators
$119 and up. Terms to suit.
Gardner Electric Co.
18 Washington Pl. Or. 3-8503

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 6-9000

Farrell Hairdresser
GENUINE VITA TONIC WAVE—Complete with Oil Shampoo and Trim
$5.00
Shingle Bob
A 35c Shop
565 MAIN STREET OR. 3-9739

Queen Quality SHOE SHOP
Combining Style with Comfort. For the Woman Who Cares. All Sizes and Widths.
$6 and $6.50
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Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

J. ROTH
Auto Radiators, Fenders and Bodies Repaired
Duco and Lacquer Refinishes
Glass Installed—Welding and Brazing
15 HOLLYWOOD PLAZA Or. 3-1054

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BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
All the baked things you want here—
AND GOOD!
318 Morris Avenue El. 2-1432

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Permanent Wave Specialist
$3.50 and $5.00
161½ ELMORA AVE. EL. 2-3226

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CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of flowers
27 E. PALISADE AVE. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

Aylwards Food Shop
Richelieu Canned Fruits and Vegetables
"The Better Kind"
254 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-1932

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

NEW JERSEY

LAW INCORPORATED CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

Library Delicatessen
BEN GOLDBERG, *Prop.*
Opp. Johnson Library
279 Main St. Hack. 3-1468—3-1469

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

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OPEN EVENINGS
Phone ES. 3-6379
VANITY FROCK
and
BONNET SHOPPE
(Marion Scott Mead, Prop.)
DRESSES, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, JEWELRY
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Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
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CHARLES BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
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JERSEY CITY

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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily
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INSURANCE
A Complete Service Through
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 BERGEN AVENUE, JERSEY CITY
DEL 3-2100

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Central Beauty Shoppe
Phone Webster 4-1257
Specializing in Permanent Waving
All Branches in Beauty Culture
Expert Operators.
Moved One block north to
293 CENTRAL AVENUE

JOSEPH'S
the gift shop
314 CENTRAL AVENUE
Suggestions for the June Bride
Kitchen Ensembles, Housewares and Distinctive Gifts

GATES
Announcing our HALF-YEARLY HAT SALE for the Miss and Matron. 1.98 and 2.98 regardless of former price.
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE

Jessie T. Mitchell
DRESS SHOP
700 BERGEN AVENUE
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings.
Washable Sport Dresses
Afternoon and Evening Chiffons, Munsingwear (in Hosiery and Underwear). We invite Comparison as to Quality and Price.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
290 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

FRED DIEZ MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions.
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

HOMEMADE CANDY AND ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily at
STRUBBE'S
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

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PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Ferndell Pure Food Store
SECOND AND STATE STREETS

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
FRANCYS
17 E. LANCASTER AVE., Ardmore
Dresses
Suits, Coats, Sportswear

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers
and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA
GRACE & MERIT
1120 CHESTNUT ST.
Beautiful
SUMMER HATS
at $2.00, $3.00 to $10

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PITTSBURGH
MILK
Phone Your Order Now
Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

ANNOUNCING
New Location of
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Come in and see us for glove repairing and cleaning, also hose repairing.
Something new in Greeting Cards

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7, BELLEVUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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SAYLOR'S
4TH AND PENN STREETS
Live Poultry direct from the farm, dressed in our Meat Department.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
Maurice H. Weiner
759 Penn Street

WAGNER'S
Shoe Repair Shop
This Place Is a Home of Satisfaction
19 North 6th Street READING, PA.

Keystone Machine Co.
A New Service for the Individual Car Owner.
Specialized Brake, Wheel Alignment and Motor Service.
218 WASHINGTON ST. Phone 25551

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911!
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
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DISTINCTIVE SERVICE
"THE ONLY"
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
PRESSING, REPAIRING, ALTERING
308 North Fifth Street Phone 48393

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

Foot-Craft Shoes
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
607 Penn Street
New home opposite Pomeroy's

SCRANTON
New Palm Beach Suits

You'll feel like stepping . . . In the new white Palm Beach Suit. Cool . . . shape-retaining . . . and Fashion's latest gift to Summer.
$18.50
SAMTERS

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Check Up on Your
Bathing Fashions
at the Heinz Store
They're all so definitely new and exhilarating! Swim Suits . . . Shoes . . . Bags . . . good-looking Beach Robes . . . as well as Hats . . . Trunks . . . and Toppers.
Eating Your Lunch at HENRICH'S
is a delightful experience
GOOD FOOD, GOOD SERVICE, GOOD SURROUNDINGS
Delicatessen and Bakery
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
Venetian Blinds for Office and Home
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

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The LITTLE SHOP

HATS DAYTIME and EVENING GOWNS SPORTSWEAR

Quality Antique Shop
J. R. HITE—A. L. LEWIS
Upholstering Slip Covers Draperies
Antiques, Furniture Repaired and Refinished—Rush and Cane Seats
Linoleum, Carpet Laying and Binding
Springs and Mattresses
549 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 796

Domino Cane Sugar Tablets
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Campbell's
HABERDASHERY for MEN, WOMEN
NOW
Carry the
WEAR-U-WELL SHOES

Sewickley Market
348 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 1227
Coraopolis Market
(Same Management)
Cor. Fourth and Mill Streets
Telephone Coraopolis 666

WITHERSPOON BROS.
535 BEAVER STREET
Ford
NEW V-8's

SWARTHMORE
DODGE - PLYMOUTH
SALES AND SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Complete Fuel Service
FUEL OIL
Tel. S. W. 600
Doe Oil Burners—Burner Service
Wilson Coal & Supply Co.

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TAILOR and FURRIER
5 So. Chester Road Phone 1727

Frank's Barber Shop
9 Park Avenue

When in Doubt Try
SUPLEE'S
Hardware and Housewares
Phone 105 11 S. Chester Road

Du Bois Pastry Shop
Free Delivery
Phone 476 14 Park Ave.

UPPER DARBY
Outdoor Play Toys
Real Log Cabin Playhouses
Slides, Gym Sets, Sandboxes
Wading Pools
Jonas Toy and Stationery Shop
7028 W. GARRETT ROAD

Lu-Ben's White Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
Authentically styled for all occasions.
Moderately priced.
Widths AAAA to C Fitted by X-Ray
6930 Market Street Open evenings.

When it's "a matter of quality"
VOGEL'S FLOWERS
BLV. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

SHERRY'S
MARKET at 69TH STREET
A Restaurant that caters to family trade.
Complete Luncheons 35c
Full Course Dinners 50 and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs.

May's Beauty Shoppe
Finest Permanents
Moderate Prices Excellent Service
Artistic hair cutting by male experts.
69th and Market Streets McClatchey Bldg.
Boulevard 1553

WILKINSBURG
BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

W. T. HANDELSMAN
Successor to G. C. KESSLAR
Meats, Butter, Eggs
808 WOOD STREET CHURCHILL 5174

PERMANENT WAVES
The kind best suited to your style and texture of hair.
"Where Loveliness Is Made Lovlier"
Jade Beauté Salon
1029 Wood Street at Wallace CH-9689
Daily 9 to 6 Tues. and Fri. 9 to 9

Lorenz Swim Suits
1.98, 2.98, 3.98, 4.50, 5.48
THE CHARME SHOP
723 PENN AVENUE

YORK
Quality with Service
AT
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
Silks, Scarfs, Hosiery, Negligee, Pajamas
Buy Your Vacation and Summer Needs Today!
Our Easy and Convenient LAYAWAY PLAN
is at your disposal
A small deposit and regular weekly payments will hold any article you select.
STILLMAN'S, York, Pa.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Safety-Zone Grooves

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF AUTOMOBILISTS persist in bowling over the lighted beacons at street-car safety zones, the whole problem of steering around them will have to be taken out of their hands. Here we have a street constructed with rows of grooves deep enough to sidetrack the tires and guide the car safely around the zone. This solution was the idea of Richard Callaghan of Kansas City, Mo., and was rewarded by U. S. Patent No. 1959569.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

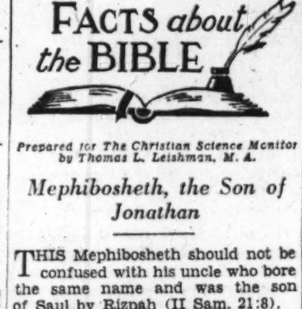
Mephibosheth, the Son of Jonathan

THIS Mephibosheth should not be confused with his uncle who bore the same name and was the son of Saul by Rizpah (II Sam. 21:8).

The son of Jonathan had a troubled career. He was but five years old when tidings came of the death of his father and of his grandfather Saul; and as his nurse sought to carry him to safety he fell out of her arms, sustaining lameness in both feet (II Sam. 9:4); 9:13).

He grew to manhood in the household of a certain Machir who lived in Gilead (II Sam. 9:4); and later Mephibosheth and his little son Micha, were welcomed at David's court, because of the King's friendship for Jonathan (II Sam. 9:7-13). Some seventeen years later, when David left Jerusalem at the time of Absalom's rebellion, Mephibosheth's servant, Ziba, accused his master of treachery, and so gained possession of his property (II Sam. 16:3f), but Mephibosheth protested his innocence and part of his property was restored by David's orders (19:25ff).

Junior Cross-Word No. 210



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Written or printed symbol.
5—Bartered.
9—On the sheltered side.
10—Woody plant.
11—Exists.
12—Affirmative vote.
14—Thomas Jefferson was born in this State (ab.).
15—Present time.
17—A bear.
19—Cries of an owl.
21—Clipped.
23—Shade tree.
26—Pronoun.
27—Color.
29—Three-toed sloth.
30—Capable.
32—Inquires.
34—Close.
35—River in England flowing into North Sea.

Down

1—Chief.
2—Too.
3—Musical note.
4—It is used with a lock.
5—Beginning.
6—Either.
7—Son of Jacob (Bib.).
8—Officer in a university or college.
13—Black.
16—Pronoun.
18—Employ.
20—Command.
21—Graceful, aquatic bird.
22—Greek goddess of youth.
24—Inland body of water.
25—Discover the absence of.
28—Devour.
31—French article.
33—New Orleans is in this part of Louisiana (ab.).

(Solution Appears Elsewhere)

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Pup Wins First Fall

A Hitlerite

Setter and Toy Bull

African Giraffe

A Basket of Smiles

Off for a Stroll

The Monitor Camera Club Members Contributing Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Louise E. Pratt, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. R. Hermansky, North Bergen, N. J.; Robert E. Schuch, Riverhead, L. I.; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; Mrs. C. A. Hayes, Abilene, Kansas; Mrs. Fanny S. Austin, Jackson Heights, L. I.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THOUGH we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.—EMERSON.

Mr. Scroggins

Water Colors

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, squirrel extraordinary, twirled his small cane with easy skill as he stepped through the Charles Street gates of Boston's Public Garden. His high hat shone in the sun. His eyes shone with pleasure at the green and lovely Gardens ahead of him. And his cane shone as it whirled. Suddenly the shine left his face, his cane, and his hat.

"Dear me," said Scroggins. "*That* was sudden." And he drew from his pocket a handkerchief of a size and color not often carried by squirrels. It was big and red. Scroggins put it on his head. "The rain is raining even though the sun is shining," he said to himself; for the reason the shine had left his face, cane, and hat was that quite without warning he found himself sprinkled with water. With the handkerchief over his hat and head, Scroggins resumed his walk. Hardly had he taken a step when no rain fell.

"Extraordinary!" said Scroggins. "Two steps behind me and it rains. Here it doesn't." He took off the handkerchief and squinted at the sun. "And the sun is quite busy."

Fib, sparrow chieftain, and Florrie, the pompous pigeon, arrived at that moment by air. The usual greetings were exchanged, including a considerable amount of heavy winking by Florrie.

"Why does it rain over there and not here?" said Scroggins, pointing to the spot he just had passed, which was wet and becoming wetter, as water drifted like smoke in the air.

"Rain," said Fib with amazement in his voice. "That isn't rain. That's just water."

Scroggins put his handkerchief back in its pocket and twirled his cane.

"My dear Fib," he said, "rain *is* water."

Florrie left off winking. "Yes, but all water isn't rain," she said.

Scroggins hurrumphed a few times, took off his high hat, and finally admitted that there might be something in what Florrie said. "Step this way," said Florrie, nodding toward a bit of green and luscious lawn. Scroggins stepped.

"There!" said Florrie.

Scroggins looked and broke into a

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins in the "Rain"

genial smile, which led at length to a hearty laugh. Fib joined in the merriment. Florrie winked.

"Of course, of course!" said Scroggins. "Well, well, the joke was indeed on me."

What he saw was a geyser of water rushing into the air from a hose. When he stepped into the Garden he hadn't seen it, and then as he walked along the path, water from the sprinkler drifted across the path. Scroggins walked through it and thought it was rain.

Fib, Florrie and Scroggins looked a long time at the rainbow.

"And who wouldn't?" he said at last.

"Certainly," said Fib. "We saw from the air. You saw from the ground. We saw more."

Scroggins eyes shone again, also cane, also hat; and the shine became brighter and brighter as he caught sight of a rainbow in the water which rushed from the sprinkler. It was as fair and good to look upon as flowers.

Fib, Florrie and Scroggins looked a long time at the rainbow.

"Wonderful, wonderful," said Scroggins. "They are what you might call Water Colors."

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"PUP WINS A FALL." The high light at the right of the picture should be eliminated. It draws the eye from the main point of interest. The action is commendable. Some of the fine detail of the original is lost in reproduction.

"Setter and Toy Bull." The dog is placed too nearly in the center of the picture. Trim some from the right side; this will decrease the prominence of the building in the background, which weakens the composition. The picture would be stronger if not made straight on, a point at the side being preferable.

"African Giraffe." This excellent picture of this strange animal is interesting because it is unusual. The natural surroundings are pleasing and the point of interest exceptionally strong. The bush in the foreground hides the animal's foot in which most of the action is suggested. Detail and lighting could not be improved.

"A Basket of Smiles." The white high lights of the sunshade detract from the child's face, which should be the only point of interest. A plain background is usually more pleasing than a pattern. The handling of the light is excellent. The baby's hand proves too large because so much nearer the camera than the rest of the subject. Let just the finger tips rest on the basket.

"A Hitlerite." The lack of detail in the shadows and the general muddiness of the print weaken this picture. There is too much space at the right of the tree, resulting in the figure being too near the left edge of the picture.

"Off for a Stroll." The action of the dog is excellent, but the figure of the child is somewhat strained and posed. The high light at the left upper corner is so high in tone that it detracts from the point of interest. The high key lighting in the original is especially suitable for children's pictures. The fact that the subject is not looking into the camera is commendable.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Crepe Paper Hats

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BY BEING right on the job, one girl read of the crepe paper hats in the Monitor; and she knew she could follow the clear simple directions given, so she hurried down town, bought her crepe paper, started a hat—and took an order for it when it was finished.

From this she quickly conceived the added idea of making a purse of the crocheted paper to match, and 24 hours after the Monitor reached her, she had taken two orders. She has visions of making cunning hats, which she knows will find a place in the children's department of a local woman's exchange. It pays to seize a new to-make idea and get in action at once.

M. C. R.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"With What Measure Ye Mete . . ."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Houston, Texas

THE following proof of "Give and it shall be given unto you" was witnessed at a recent "million dollar auction" staged by a large wholesale grocery firm here. Articles large and small were auctioned to the highest bidder. The bidding was done with coupons given with grocery purchases over a period of several weeks.

During the sale, an observer overheard a little boy remark to a girl that he would like very much "to have that bicycle over there," but was almost sure he didn't have enough coupons.

The little girl's face brightened as she urged him to use her coupons.

He accepted and won the bicycle; but immediately turned to his mother and said, "Mother, I can't keep it. I should like to give it to this little girl," which he did.

Onlookers were so touched by the unselfish thought of this little fellow that they immediately collected enough coupons so that the boy was able to purchase an electric refrigerator for his mother and a Shetland pony for himself.

In Lighter Vein

Jury's Opinion

The defendant in a case tried in a western court had been duly convicted of theft, when it was seen, on "proving convictions," that he had actually been in prison at the time the theft was committed.

"Why didn't you say so?" demanded the judge of the prisoner.

"Your honor," said the man apologetically, "I was afraid of prejudicing the jury against me."—*Montreal Star.*

Hm-m!

A prospective liquor dealer was applying for a license to engage in the business.

"You must take an examination," he was informed. "We shall investigate your character."

"You don't mean to tell me, do you," exclaimed the applicant, "that it requires any character to sell booze?"

An American Custom

The American tourist stood on an old stone bridge, gazing thoughtfully into the dry bed 20 feet below.

"Now why doesn't this community take some action on this thing?" he said. "If we had it in my town we'd either buy a river or sell the bridge."—*Tit-Bits.*

Parables of Safed the Sage

Hollyhocks and the Storm

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE grow Hollyhocks at the home where we abode while they made ready for us the house nard by the Synagogue, for I planted them, and they will grow for many years. And now after two years there grow Hollyhocks at the house hard by the Synagogue. For I planted them, and when any friend of mine did send me seed, saying, Behold, here are Hollyhocks of a Choice Variety, then did I dig up another place for them and plant them there. And the time of blossoming drew nigh. And there came a mighty Rain, with a great Wind, and the Hollyhocks were Beaten down so that they lay flat.

And I walked among them, I and Keturah, and she said, Behold how they begin to lift themselves again.

And I said, Yea, but I fear that they will not grow straight.

And Keturah put her hand under one of them, and lifted it gently, as she would have lifted a little child that had stumbled and fallen upon its face, and the Hollyhock stood up, albeit with soiled face and fingers, and was erect. And she lifted another likewise. And she did it gently.

And she said, Behold, they desire to rise, for God made them upright. But when they get so far down, they must be helped.

And Keturah said, My lord, it is even so with Folks.

And I said, Keturah, thou hast well said. It is hard enough to stand erect when one hath never fallen. And there are men and women who are down and think that they are out, but are not, who need just the little lift which thou art giving to these Hollyhocks.

And Keturah said, It is a sad thing for a flower that hath the nature of a thing erect and beautiful, to be beaten down so that it lieth in the mud, and hath no comeliness or beauty; and it is only a little thing to lift it up that it may grow. Yea, and if it need a stake that it may have something to tie to, it is good used of timber.

Therefore did I and Keturah make a covenant with each other and the Lord, that as we walk where the storms of life have beaten, we would Lift Up every flower of God that hath fallen across our path, and not trample upon it nor despise it, but seek to make it fit to bloom in the Garden of God.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: On a rainy Sunday you can get the same effect by placing a spare tire in front of your chair and watching it all day.

Arkansas Gazette: It'd be kind of funny to pick up a paper and find that nothing nor no one is being spurred, curbed, reined, grilled, probed or flayed.

The Adventures of Waddles—The First Night

By THE HAGERS

WHEN WE REACHED AUNT MATILDA'S GATE, 'TWAS AFTER DARK AND RATHER LATE.
WE HAD A HOUSE ALL TO OURSELVES WITH BUNKS ALONG THE WALLS, LIKE SHELVES.
THEN BANTUM JOE ANNOUNCED IN FUN HE'D WAKE US WHEN HE SAW THE SUN.
I NEED NO ROOSTER'S CROW OR CHIME; I HAVE A CLOCK THAT KEEPS GOOD TIME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Spiritual Coöperation"

EVERYWHERE today men are busy remaking their governments. Probably the world has never seen such a wide and rapid transformation. Impelled partly by the war and by economic hardships, but also by the cumulative ferment of new ideas, changes in government have swept the whole of South America, Russia, China, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy and the United States. In all these nations men are seeking by new systems to better the conditions of their existence.

Most of them are doomed to partial disappointment, for they are making the old mistake of confusing form and substance. They think that merely by setting up a new system they can insure a new happiness. Of course, new deals are necessary. Better laws are needed. But systems, deals and laws will achieve their purpose only as they are accompanied and reënforced by improved thinking. Revolutions do not produce Utopias overnight. Nor do dictators or congresses establish justice by waving a wand. Russia after fifteen years of Communism is still an incomplete paradise. Spain is in the midst of gradual counter-revolution. Italy and Germany are discovering that even a Fascist state is not flawless. The United States is disillusioned with NRA and some other portions of the New Deal.

What is the trouble? Most of these new efforts are based on the hope that men will demonstrate a new willingness to coöperate for the common good. They assume—not always consciously—a submergence of selfish fear and greed which will enable the new system to operate for the higher welfare of all. No one has seen this more clearly than one of the most prominent of the New Dealers in America, Secretary Wallace. In an article in the June Forum, entitled "Spiritual Forces and the State," he says:

> I know that the social machines set up by this Administration will break down unless they are inspired by men who in their hearts catch a larger vision than the hard-driving profit motives of the past. More than that, the men in the street must change their attitude concerning the nature of man and the nature of human society. They must develop the capacity to envision a coöperative objective and be willing to pay the price to attain it.

Mr. Wallace believes that only in religion will men find the attitude which will make this cooperation possible. "The strong personal initiative conferred by the Protestant religions must in some way be merged into a powerful religious attitude concerning the entire social structure," he declares.

One can welcome this reminder of the need for a new religious attitude without accepting, as Mr. Wallace seems to, the view that Protestantism fosters a dog-eat-dog concept of business. It is a mistake to think that the Puritan insistence on individualism in worship, the right of every man to establish his own relations with his God, is responsible for business selfishness which thwarts the coöperation desired today. That kind of "individualism" has a much closer kinship to *laissez faire* economics and survival-of-the-fittest biology, or to plain, unrationalized greed.

Yet Christians should applaud Mr. Wallace's perception of the part religion can play in developing that coöperation which will alone allow us to enjoy the more abundant life which is a present possibility. And he has more than a glimpse of the path this development will take:

> This spiritual coöperation to which I refer depends for its strength on a revival of deep religious feeling on the part of the individual, in terms of the intellectual concept that the world is in very truth one world, that human nature is such that all men can look on each other as brothers, that the potentialities of nature and science are so far-reaching as to remove many of the ancient limitations.

It does seem that in a world burdened with surpluses, with the old struggle for existence outmoded, intelligent people should find it easier to see that they are not merely their brothers' keepers but are kept economically by their brothers. Perhaps the great need is for us all to perceive the fundamental fact that we are really brothers, the sons of one Father. As we come to understand that "the nature of man" is spiritual, this relationship will be acknowledged and we shall develop a coöperation which will make any system of government or economics work.

The "Kick Back"

THE United States and several of the states have laws that direct contractors doing work for the governments to pay the prevailing rates of wages. To circumvent the laws some contractors have insisted that workers "kick back" to the contractors part of the lawful wages; that is, the contractors have paid the stipulated wages, but have compelled workers to surrender part of the wages in order to hold their jobs.

Ingenious schemes have been invented by contractors to appear to obey and yet actually to evade the laws. For example, one contractor used two pay envelopes, an inner one containing the employee's real wages and an outer one in which the balance of the legal wages was returned to the contractor. Another contractor organized a phantom coöperative building project and deducted contributions to it from the workers' lawful wage. Still another paid his men by checks on a bank where the contractor had no funds; then the contractor cashed the checks for the men at a discount from the face values of the checks. Several score different methods of evasion have been proved.

The "kick-back" system has been an evil ever since the "prevailing wages" laws were enacted; but since the PWA has become so large a part of all construction, the existence of such practices tends to thwart the intention of the PWA by enriching contractors rather than increasing the spending power of labor. It has been said that some successful low bidders for PWA projects owed their low bids to the unavowed intention of making their profits out of the "kick backs." Worst of all, some contractors who have been convicted of the "kick-back" process nevertheless have received further contracts.

Proof of sufficiently numerous cases of "kick backs" has been presented in Congress to cause that body to appoint a special investigation committee headed by Senator David I. Walsh. Although his committee is handicapped by a small appropriation of only $15,000, Senator Walsh has promised a thorough, nation-wide investigation. Unions can supply him with authenticated cases. His report should lead to measures stringent enough to stop the robbery of workers, and certainly should prohibit convicted contractors from eligibility for more government work.

Causes of Crime

CAUSES of crime offer a wide field of study. There are more causes of crime than there are types of it. Some causes are as clear as daylight; others lie deeply buried. Some motives explain only one type of crime; others account for a wide range. In the tide of criminal activity today one motive for crime stands out all too obviously—the desire for "easy money."

While an economic motive in crime sometimes arises from poverty, unemployment and hardship, it oftener is the prospect of easy money which lures men into crime—usually not the poor, but those who have money and wish more.

Evidence unearthed by federal agents after finding school children in a semistupor in their classrooms reveals that certain manufacturers who sell liquor-filled candy to children in the grammar grades are more interested in the "economic motive" than they are in protecting children.

Crime becomes strongly intrenched when it is adopted as a means of livelihood. Civilization presupposes that all persons will earn their livelihoods legitimately. But "civilized" is a matter of degree. While some persons, under today's conditions, have difficulty in making a livelihood legitimately, there are others who would prefer, under any circumstances, to try to gain an easier living by criminal activity.

There seem to be fashions in crime, so to speak. At least, different types of crime predominate at various times. If anyone had asked a few years ago what the most serious prevalent crimes were, the answer undoubtedly would have been, the capital crimes. Today kidnaping probably would be listed as the most heinous. Here again the predominating motive, aside from an occasional desire for revenge, is the hope of big and easy money. The ominous increase in kidnaping is also a reflection of the rise of gangsterism and the application of current methods of organization and financing to criminal activity.

Today there are said to be 600 persons in the United States on a "national protection list," safeguarded by federal and state authorities against possible kidnaping.

But police and courts cannot be charged with all the responsibility for controlling crime. Moral training of children, as well as elementary parental and community safeguards, is basic. Checking crime is everybody's job—citizens, newspapers, schools, colleges, churches, women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, and, above all, parents. A more vital training in the basic moralities and right conduct, and better supervision of children and young people, are basic among the many remedies needed.

Vandalism in Advertising

FEW, if any, more flagrant examples of the ruthlessness of billboard advertising firms have been reported than the recent experience of Chattanooga, Tenn., with one of these roadside despoilers. Handsome trees, bearing bronze markers as memorials to Chattanooga youths in the war, lined Rossville Boulevard, one of the city's main highways to the south. Near by was the Clifton Hills School.

When Memorial Day dawned this year, according to Editor and Publisher, workmen of an outdoor advertising company had sawed and chopped down eight of the trees on May 29 so that any person eager to read the billboard would not find the view obstructed by mere memorial elms. Teachers in the school and other residents in the vicinity pleaded with the workmen to spare the trees, but to no avail.

The manager of the billboard company disclaimed responsibility. He asserted that he had instructed the workmen to "trim" the trees so that the billboard could be seen. To the workmen, "trimming" the trees apparently meant to cut down the trunks close to the ground. The manager offered his apologies, but added, "There seems to be nothing we can do about it now."

Chattanooga civic organizations, however, felt differently, and proposed that the billboard company replace each of the trees with a full-size, twelve-inch elm, regardless of expense.

"Nothing can be done about it"? We submit that many things can be done about it. Not only can these particular trees be replaced, but public opinion and official action everywhere should curb such ruthless destruction in the name of advertising. The billboard for which the Chattanooga trees were sacrificed advertised a brand of cigarettes. Not only cigarettes and other articles are so "advertised," but liquor is flaunted on many billboards as an indispensable aid to health and happiness.

"Nothing can be done about it"? We submit that state laws or local ordinances, or both, should curb the billboard nuisance. Licenses should be required to erect such "advertising"—if billboards there must be—and the regulations should clearly limit them to locations which will not endanger safe driving or mar either rural or urban scenery, especially spots of great natural beauty or historical significance. Nor can there be any valid reason for defacing residential and school neighborhoods with gaudy cigarette ads.

"Nothing can be done about it"? Something, indeed, can be done about it! It has been done in many places and will be done in many more when the public protests against a form of advertising that has outlived its usefulness, for which there is no valid necessity, and which has become a public nuisance.

Much Ado About Politics

TO THE man in the street the Democratic Party in Massachusetts appears to be threatened with division, with James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, leading the insurgency. Mr. Curley has assailed the Ely-Walsh leadership. In all sections of the State he has shouted that he would do single combat in the primaries against the party-indorsed ticket.

But all this has happened before. In 1930 Mr. Curley fought the nomination of Governor Ely. He lost, but proved as quick in closing the breach as he had been in opening it. In a dramatic scene at the party convention, he stalked down the middle of the hall, climbed the platform and offered Mr. Ely the hand of reconciliation.

Those banking on the rift foreshadowed by Mr. Curley's independence should remember that this impetuous party chieftain has threatened, fumed and inveighed before this, but he never has bolted the Democratic Party. If Mr. Curley loses in September—if, indeed, he runs—he may be expected to indorse and support the ticket headed by Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole.

There is another important consideration that might deter Mr. Curley from bolting Democracy—even Governor Ely's Democracy. To contribute in any way to the defeat of the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts might constitute political suicide. Politicians do not readily forgive party infidelity. So November probably will find all factions of Massachusetts Democracy pulling in the same harness.

The Casual Day

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "As one who has spent his school days preparing for the practice of the law and is about on the threshold of that profession, I am naturally interested in anything I happen to notice in print regarding law and lawyers." He then questions the fairness—as, indeed, we do—of the villanelle printed in this column on June 15. It began:

> The lawyer is most fortunate
> and among other things, said that
> He worries not for strife or hate,
> He thrives on other men's despair . . .
> Takes poor men's pay with icy stare . . .
> And he is feared by low and great;
> He goes through life without a care.

"I do wish to emphasize the fact that the poem has offended the sensibilities and ideals of at least one young aspirant to the bar," our correspondent says.

* * *

Seasoned members of the profession, however, have so far withheld comment—perhaps because, with much experience behind them, they have suspected what would not be so evident to other readers—that the author of the lines is himself a lawyer.

* * *

We can imagine nothing more worthy of success than the attitude of the correspondent who questions the propriety of the verse on "The Lawyer," and nothing more worthy of the protection which an ever-ready sense of humor provides for all of us who have to rub elbows with a sometimes humorless world.

* * *

We do not know whether the writer of "The Lawyer" could fit himself into the picture our present correspondent sends—from a verse printed by West Publishing Company:

> So I sat alone in my office when the day was nearly done
> And I thought of all these clients, counting them one by one.
> As I totaled the fees they had left me, 'neath my door a note slipped through;
> It was signed by my office landlord and it said "Your rent's past due."

But if he could, we are almost certain he could write something more cheerful about it, even something bright.

Of course there may be no moral in all this, or there may be. For it is required of lawyers, it seems—if they would win cases—to keep juries awake.

This from a very young lady in Pennsylvania:

> Dear Sir:
>
> I think that the poem called "The Lawyer," which was in The Christian Science Monitor published June 15, 1934, page 18 (the last page), column 3, is not true. All lawyers are not that way.
>
> My father is a lawyer, and he is not that way. B. H.

And that's the kind of small daughter a columnist needs.

The Casual Lexicographer

(Or How Would You Define It?)

Propaganda: The other fellow's side of the story.

Boycott: (Cas. Lex. June 18) "A moral and economical weapon of self-defense."—Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

Adjournment of Congress brings to public attention the American Vice-President, who as president of the Senate can always count on being noticed just when it's time to go home. America's most "forgotten man."

From Boston movie house advertisement: "Thrilling round by round movies . . . In one of the greatest fistic encounters of all time Max Baer young iron fisted battler, battered and bashed the huge Primo Carnera into a ghastly cartoon. . . . Children all times 15 cents.

The Norths Go South

"OH, YOU know how men are," said Mrs. Christopher North, as she tried to fit a pair of shoes into a suitcase already overflowing. "Chris is as happy as a child to be going and of course I love to travel, but—my dear!—South America! Now if it were only Europe!"

The shoes refused to go in and she began to unpack some of the things in the bag.

"I don't mean that I'm not grateful to the Carler Foundation for sending us to gather data for Chris' work," she went on, "but I don't know anything about South America and it just doesn't interest me, that's all."

"Yes, darling," Christopher's Sister Sue reminded her, "but won't it be thrilling to fly so much of the way, and everything must be so colorful in that part of the world. I'd be glad enough to go, I can tell you."

"You always were a romantic, weren't you, Sue?" Mrs. North replied. "Maybe I'm not much of an adventurer, but I can't look forward to it as much as I ought to. Now, with Chris it's just the opposite."

"Yes," said Sue, "of course Chris always has had to keep up on that part of the world for his teaching. And now that he is appointed to the new chair of Latin-American history and culture at the university he has even more reason to keep up. And I expect you'll have to become an expert, too, Mary," Sue finished.

But Mary North was too busy packing to reply.

* * *

When the doorbell rang at the Norths' home, Sue, who was managing the house while Christopher and Mary were away, found that the postman had left a letter for her bearing a Cuban stamp. She settled down in a large chair on the porch to read it. . . . Dear Sue:

After a smooth trip from New York we steamed past the Morro Castle and into Havana harbor late yesterday afternoon and came to our pier in a glowing dusk.

We reached our hotel at about seven, had dinner, and went to the lobby to await some friends. It was about fifteen minutes to nine when they arrived, and a few minutes later a uniformed chauffeur came for us and our friends. As the car passed within sight of the Presidential Palace—and with a gesture in its direction—I asked my friend Dr. Ortega, of the University of Habana, how things were progressing under the new Government.

"The battleships are gone and we are recognized by your Government," he said. "That has relieved the tension somewhat, but this is a very difficult moment in the history of Cuba, and I don't see the way out. President Mendieta, an honest man and very popular, belongs to the old school and we old fogies just are not in the running. We don't understand our own children. They see visions and dream dreams we never see. Possibly they are right and we are wrong and, to be frank, you people in the United States are responsible for our present uncertainty."

"What do you mean?" I asked. "We have recognized Carlos Mendieta and have removed the battleships, which as you said when I was here in December, acted as a veil between you and the light. How then are we still responsible?"

"It's like this," he said. "If Grau did represent native domestic forces and a national trend, as many claimed he did, by impeding his administration your Government stopped a natural process and sent us backward. Furthermore, on many sides one hears questions as to what would have been the case had Grau had his way. And as long as there are those who feel that he had a contribution to make they look on the present régime as an interruption to the normal scheme of things."

* * *

We were driving down one of the most beautiful avenues of Havana then, when the chauffeur suddenly jammed on the brakes, a Negro soldier opened the door of the car and asked if we had arms or bombs. We assured him that we didn't have any. The soldiers motioned to the chauffeur and let us proceed.

"Of course it is annoying, but we even get accustomed to that. We will only be stopped four or five times. Then they won't bother us any more," was the cheerful news we received.

The city was all but deserted. It was not as clean as it used to be and I knew that the turmoil and economic condition of the land were responsible for this down-at-the-heel appearance of what was once a show place in the Caribbean.

We were stopped next near a group of violently gesticulating Negroes. The chief speaker was badly dressed, and his voice, which once must have been musical, now was harsh, perhaps from so much outdoor speaking of the sort we were hearing. His audience of mulattoes and Negroes was obviously sympathetic.

"*Si, Señor,* under Grau we poor people knew that we would get a job," he was saying in Spanish. "The 50 per cent law guaranteed that we would be preferred to foreigners. He was our friend. We could go to him at any time. He helped us in our strikes against the Gringos and Gallegos. But now! Don Carlos Mendieta prohibits strikes. He sends soldiers to protect the strike breakers. He sets police to see that we obey the orders of our patrons and he uses gas and tear bombs to break up our meetings."

In a low voice I asked Dr. Ortega. "But they didn't get jobs under Grau, did they?"

"No, but they *thought* they were going to and that is what has caused the revolution," he replied, and as we drove on he added, "You will see a new Negro and mulatto group in Cuba now. They are more self-conscious. They speak of and demand rights and privileges. You know, under Grau many of them were given high political positions and heavy responsibilities. They will not forget that. And at this very moment there is serious talk of getting him back into power."

* * *

"*Mi buen amigo,*" I asked Dr. Ortega, "what would you say are the biggest problems of Cuba at this moment?"

"They are the same as when you were here in December," he said, "only each has become more serious. There are three, and each demands simultaneous attention with the others. . . . They are like the legs of a shaky camera tripod. Setting one without fixing the others is to waste time. . . . We must solve our racial, political and diplomatic, and economic problems all at the same time if we are not to disappear from the face of the earth."

"But is there nothing that can be done to save the situation?" I asked.

"Yes, again it is the same old story," he replied. "Three things have been done. . . . You have given us economic aid by lowering the tariff and increasing the quota for Cuban sugar. . . . You have revised our treaty relations and abolished the Platt Amendment. . . . And now, please leave us alone. We alone can solve the internal political, racial and social problems. Leave us alone! We may have to fight it out, but leave us alone if we do! We will achieve stability sooner if we can settle some of these problems in our own way once and for all."

* * *

Dr. Ortega spoke with a fervor which impressed me. It was evident that the strain of these hectic months was beginning to tell, and I wondered how those persons less strong than he were weathering the storm. Everywhere we went were the poor in heart and body. Beggars and homeless boys roamed the streets. At every other corner were policemen and soldiers.

By contrast we finally reached the Vedado section of Havana. The beautiful homes and residences impressed Mary. We entered the home of Dr. and Mrs. Umberto and knew that we were in another world. The tensity we had felt outside melted away. In this house peace and comfort took its place. The patio, with its tropical flowers, reds and greens, the walls with their oil paintings, the old colonial furniture, the rugs and the curtains, were all details which Mary didn't miss. I am sure that she began to feel better after she realized that there were such havens to which we could resort.

The evening was a delightful occasion with music and refreshments which were truly Cuban.

We do not stay long in Cuba. We are flying to Mexico and I will write to you from there. . . .

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

Newspaper Libraries

THE annual convention of the Special Libraries Association is in session this week in New York City. On its program of many facets the newspaper library comes in for an ample share. This is as it should be, because what special library serves the general public as much as does that of the newspaper?

Half a century ago when James Matthew Barrie—not Sir James then, of course—was leader-writer on the Nottingham Journal, at a salary of £3 a week, he had his first contact with a newspaper library. In later writing he gives this picture of it: "The library was within reach of the sub-editor's hand, and contained some fifty books which the literary staff could consult, with the conviction that they would find the page they wanted missing." It is a far cry from this description to that of a newspaper library of today.

Few readers, as they go through their newspapers, give a thought to the libraries which serve them. The service calls are the warp and woof of newspaper library fabric. Two inquiries are typical. The first was a letter which read: "Kindly send me by return mail everything you have published in your paper in the last ten years on international affairs. Also please include names and dates of magazines and books that have printed anything on the subject." The occasion for this modest request was explained by the lady: "My husband is making a fifteen-minute talk at the Rotary next week and wishes to get all the important facts." The other occurred last winter when a feminine voice came over the telephone asking for the text of the Vinson bill. Upon being told that the Vinson bill had not yet been made public, she exclaimed: "Oh, what'll I do? I'm on the way to my club where I'm to speak on the Vinson bill. Whatever is it, anyhow?"

Nothing is too far afield for the experienced library workers, too intricate, or too simple. A witness, in a recent legal battle, in a city on the Atlantic seaboard, could not fix an important date. Testimony brought out, through an association of ideas, that this required date could be supplied if the day of the opening of a certain silver mine, on an Indian reservation in the Far West, were known. A metropolitan newspaper library was called, the information at once given, and the necessary missing link provided.

A gentleman, wearing a white linen suit, was carrying home several boxes of blackberries. They played havoc with his costume, and he called the library. The librarian turned at once to the Government pamphlet that gives directions for removal of fruit stains—even blackberries—and the remedy was successfully applied.

Another type of query is the demand, apt to come from one of the staff, for material which he positively knows appeared in the paper "about a month ago." It was a three-column map, showing in splendid detail airways through the central part of the United States. So immediate is his need and so sure is he that it was in his own paper that the map appeared that the entire library force comes to the rescue. Clippings from every edition of the paper are quickly examined, with the result that a very good map of *oil* lines is found. Yes, that's just what he wants, and with an "Oh, was it oil? I thought 'twas air," the incident closes.

Any newspaper librarian could continue these examples almost indefinitely. In such continuation, however, he would wish to record the other side of the ledger and tell of the enjoyment that abounds because of services rendered. Just as a good reporter has "a nose for news," so does the newspaper librarian possess qualities that make no drudgery of the endless detail of reading, marking, clipping, filing thousands of articles, and who never fails to find in the varied quest of source material a keen and satisfying adventure.

I. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Substitute for Tariffs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the questions which is always uppermost in the thought of the nations of the world is that of tariffs. This is true because most of the nations have a surplus of certain products. Other nations lack these products. It is, therefore, a matter of proper distribution to meet the needs of all countries in an adequate manner. It is an international problem.

Why could it not be handled by an international organization with some such title as "The International Board of Trade"? In an organization of this character all countries could list their surplus products for sale at a standard price, and become the purchasers of products of which they were in need. Would not such an institution do away with the present necessity for tariffs, as well as with trade rivalries? Would it not lead to an economic coöperation and unity among the nations, which would greatly assist in establishing what all nations at heart devoutly desire—world peace?

Los Angeles, Calif. GRACE BISSELL BARBER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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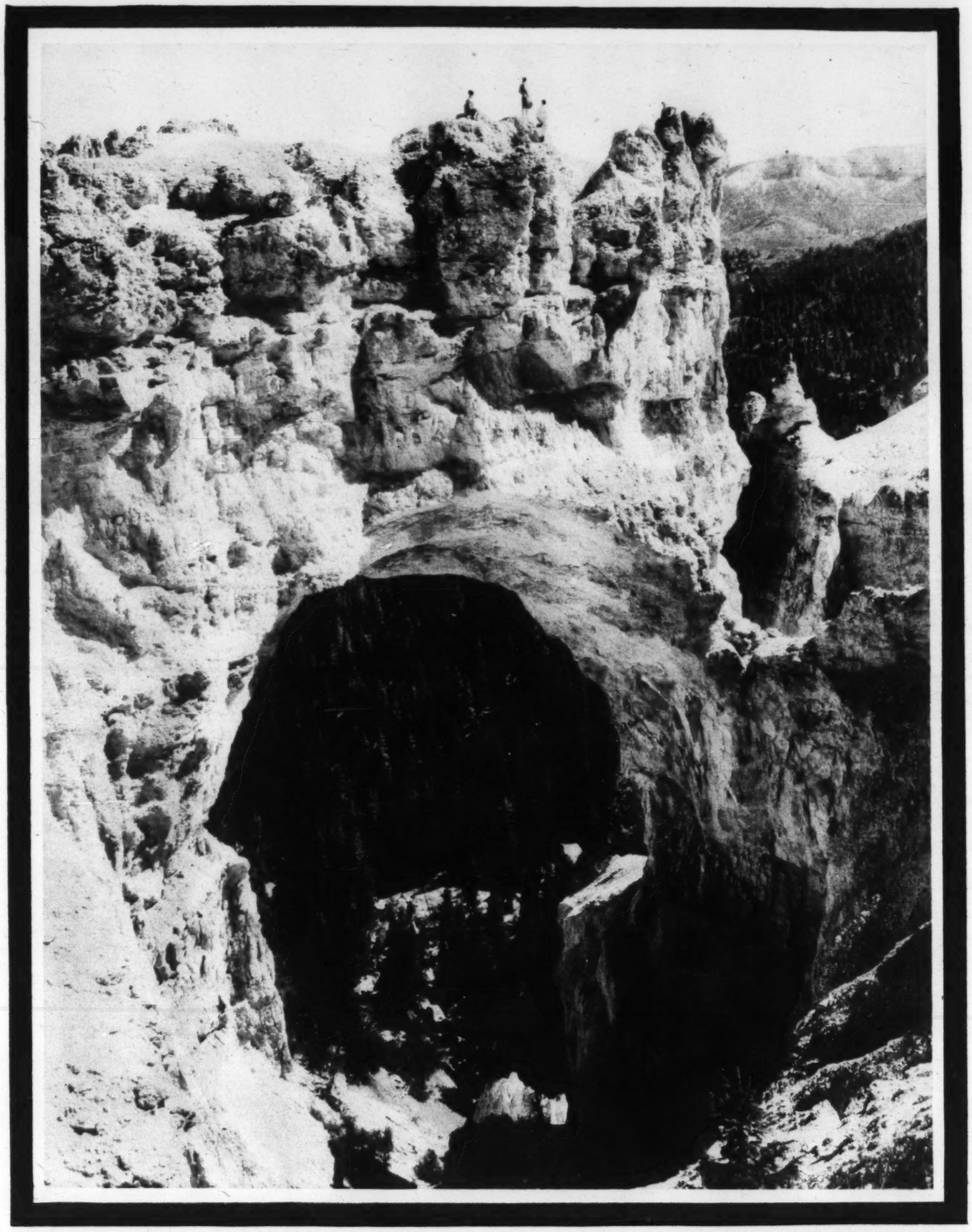
BOSTON, JUNE 20, 1934



Courtesy of the National Park Service

NATURAL BRIDGE IN BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, UTAH

This Is Typical of the Scenic Attractions Described by Henry Edison Williams in "Uncle Sam Announces the Big Show" Which Appears on Pages Eight and Nine of This Number

Building a Rainbow Bridge to the Stars

Astronomers, Aided by the Spectroscope, 'Test' Materials Forming Planets Millions of Miles Away by Varicolored Spectrum 'Lines'

By Donald H. Menzel

Assistant Professor of Astronomy, Harvard University

FINDING OUT what a star is made of is quite a different matter from determining the composition of a piece of rock. A chemist would grind the stone into powder, test it with acids or melt it in a furnace, and finally be able to say that it contains so much gold, so much silver, or something else. Obviously, we cannot make similar experiments on stars, when the nearest of them, our sun, is 93,000,000 miles away.

The difficulty, however, is not insurmountable and methods have recently been developed that enable astronomers to tell not only what elements occur in stars but how much of each substance is present. The analysis has yielded results far-reaching in implication and totally unexpected.

The magic instrument that has solved the intricate problem is known to natural scientists as a spectroscope. We can understand its action better if we call it, instead, a "rainbow maker." For it contains a delicate hand-polished prism of glass that turns ordinary light into a rainbow far more efficiently than do the raindrops on a sunlit April morning. The red and the violet are spread apart and the varicolored ribbon in between is seen to be crossed with tiny black threads, which give one the impression that the ribbon manufacturers had made a mistake in the design, as if they had "run out" of threads of certain specific shades and had replaced them with common black.

As we look at the rainbow in the sky we see a band of continuous color and never dream that more than 10,000 shades are missing from it. We cannot even discern the grossest of these imperfections: two broad streaks in the violet, another in the green, and still another in the red. Nature, with all her arts, can never hope to match a raindrop against the optical precision of the natural scientist's prism.

These missing colors were first glimpsed by Fraunhofer, in 1814. Had they been found a couple of centuries earlier, the discoverer might have been subjected to torture. Galileo was persecuted for asserting that the sun was spotted; and the purity of the rainbow was no less sacred than that of the day-star. The scientist of today is not bound by superstitious dogma and turns back to rainbow ribbon and tries to solve the secret of the black threads. No jigsaw puzzle could be more intriguing.

Part of the problem was solved in 1860 by the physicists, Kirchhoff and Bunsen. They burned various substances in a flame while they watched through a spectroscope. Strangely enough they saw, instead of a complete rainbow, only tiny threads of color and, most surprising of all, these threads corresponded to certain of the colors missing from the solar rainbow, or spectrum, as it is generally called.

When you spill salt on the gas stove and the flame momentarily burns bright yellow, you are reproducing one of the experiments of these pioneer physicists. One of the constituents of salt is the chemical element sodium, which, when burned, produces a spectrum that is dominated by two neighboring shades of yellow. When the natural scientists found an exact match between the colors of sodium and the missing colors of sunlight, no doubt they were tempted to exclaim: "Ah, this proves that there is no sodium on the sun!"—but the answer was not quite so simple.

Kirchhoff and Bunsen proceeded to make further experiments. They heated a metal rod white hot and found it to give a rainbow of unsurpassed purity. No black threads whatever! Next they allowed light from this rod to pass through a flame containing vapor of sodium and found, not a rainbow *plus* two bright threads of yellow, but a rainbow from which the two yellow shades were missing. The sodium in the flame had absorbed its own specific colors.

Now the experimenters were ready to announce their find. The main body of the sun, they said, is like the hot iron bar, which radiates all colors of the rainbow. Surrounding this is a layer of gas, a sort of atmosphere, which absorbs light and produces the effect observed. Further study enabled them to recognize, besides sodium, such elements as hydrogen, calcium, iron, and aluminum—all well known and reasonably abundant constituents of the earth's crust. The belief became quite general that if a chemist could be handed a piece of the sun to analyze, he would find it quite similar to a fragment of rock. It is this idea that recent work has so completely upset.

It is far easier to tell, with the spectroscope, just what substances are present than to determine the various proportions of the mixture. As a working hypothesis one might guess that the wider and blacker threads, or "lines," to use the scientific expression, were produced by the more abundant elements. The stars furnish additional information on this point, for they also are suns, hot and luminous like our own sun, apparently faint only because they are so far away.

Powerful telescopes focus the feeble star rays upon extremely sensitive spectroscopes and a faint stellar rainbow is the result. Some of these rainbows are almost identical with that given by our sun. Others are very different. In the spectrum of the sun, for example, the dark lines of the element hydrogen are not overstrong. In the spectrum of Sirius, the brightest star in the sky (excepting, of course, our sun), they are very intense and altogether predominant. This might be interpreted as indicating a high abundance of hydrogen gas in Sirius. But the bluish color of the star proves that it is very hot, much hotter than the sun.

Sirius sparkles like a 10-carat blue diamond of the first water; if the sun were removed to the distance of Sirius, it would appear like a "canary" diamond of perhaps one-tenth of a carat. There are many stars with Sirian spectra and all are very hot. It is easy to show that the great strength of hydrogen is an effect of high temperature. The sun is not deficient in this gas; it just happens to be not hot enough for the hydrogen to absorb effectively.

To determine the amount of any substance in the atmosphere of the sun or a star we must first measure the strength of the black rainbow-threads due to that element and then make proper allowance for the effect of temperature.

When this correction is applied, it appears that the stars are surprisingly similar in chemical composition. There are differences, some of which are probably real. But the outstanding feature is the abundance of the element hydrogen; about 99 per cent of all the atoms are of this substance. When chemists produce a gas that contains no more than 1 per cent of foreign material, such a gas may be termed chemically pure. The astronomer might observe the visible universe and paste upon it the label: "Chemically Pure Hydrogen." I say "visible" universe deliberately. There are vast quantities of atoms underneath the surface layers of stars, where our spectroscopes cannot penetrate. Hydrogen is a very light gas—that is why it is used to fill balloons—and it would tend to float to the outer levels of a star. Heavier atoms might be expected to sink, but the presence of lead in the solar atmosphere indicates that such a separation of light and heavy atoms has not taken place to any great extent. Sun spots, which are to the sun what cyclones are to the earth, undoubtedly keep the solar surface pretty well "stirred," and it may be that the stirring action extends to great depths.

Most prominent of all the remaining atoms is the element helium, another light gas also used to inflate balloons. This substance—named for Helios, the sun—was found on that body about 20 years before it was discovered on earth. The elements next in line are oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, and very probably neon. As a matter of fact this last-mentioned substance has given us no definite indication of its presence on the sun. Like hydrogen, it would show in the cooler stars only if it were predominant.

When heated or excited by electricity this gas shines with a brilliant red glow—a property that is "put to work" in the new electric signs that have made the Great White Way incarnadine.

Neon appears, however, to be extremely abundant in the hotter stars, and the general uniformity of stellar composition leads us to suppose that it must also exist in the sun. As a matter of fact, neon was first found in stars only about a year ago. As a consequence of its being a very rare substance on earth, astronomers scarcely expected to find it in the heavenly bodies and the discovery of its high abundance came as a distinct surprise.

Of the 92 varieties of chemical elements known on earth, about two-thirds have been found in the stars. Copper has been discovered and likewise silver. Gold, however, is on the list of the missing. But we must not too hastily conclude that the sun is completely off the gold standard. No doubt it is fully as rare in the cosmos as it is on earth. The gold atoms are too few to produce any appreciable effect in the light passing through the stellar atmosphere. Thus no black thread in the rainbow reveals its presence. Or per-

(Continued on Page 15)

Courtesy of University of Chicago Press and Yerkes Observatory

THE GREAT NEBULA IN ORION SHOWING ADJACENT NEBULA AND STARS

A SPECTROGRAPH (PHOTOGRAPHIC SPECTROSCOPE) ATTACHED TO LICK OBSERVATORY TELESCOPE

Mexico's 'Next President,' Cardenas

Prospective New Executive Advocates an Institutional Government, Economic and Social Reforms, Including Prohibition of Alcoholic Liquors

By Jack Starr-Hunt

TAX COLLECTOR AT 14
Young Cardenas (Standing) as a Municipal Official of Jiquilpan.

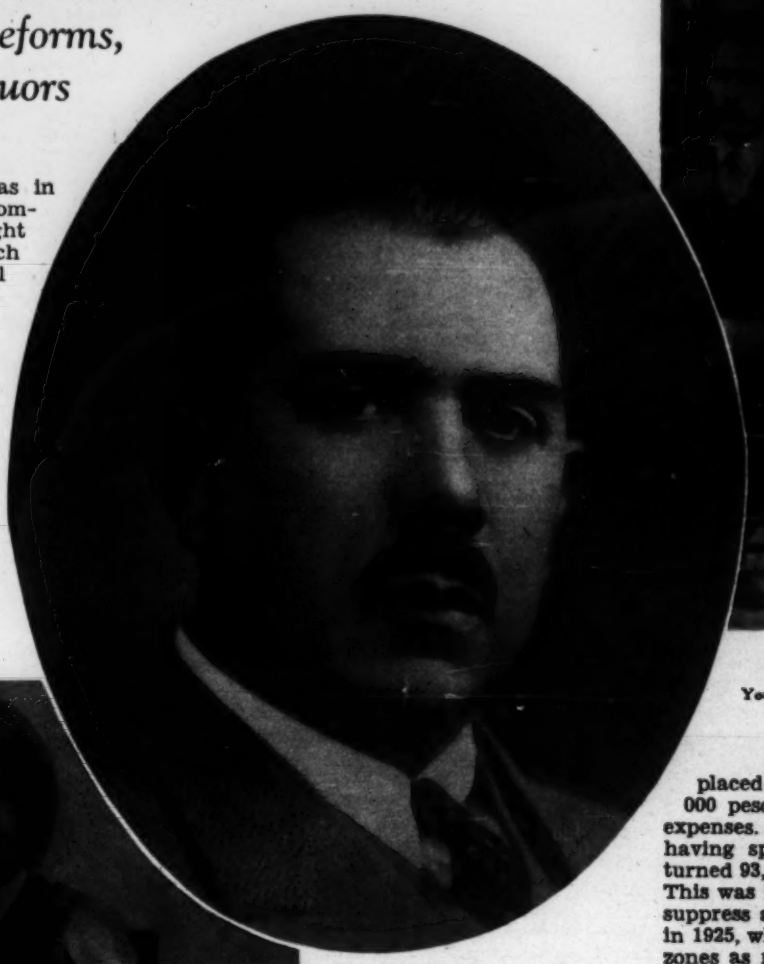
I FIRST MET Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, now National Revolutionary (Administration) Party candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, under more or less informal circumstances. It was during the 1929 revolution, to suppress which former President Plutarco Elias Calles returned to active military service as Minister of War. General Cardenas had temporarily left the governorship of his native State of Michoacan to take charge of one of the two divisions of the Northern Army, which was advancing toward Sonora, seat of the rebellion. The other division was under command of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan. General Calles was moving up from the south with the Army of the Center.

It was about 1 o'clock in the morning when, accompanied by Mr. John Lloyd, then Associated Press correspondent in Mexico, I motored into a small village in the State of Durango. We rode straight to the railroad station, which had been converted into temporary headquarters of the division then en route to Torreon to meet Generals Calles and Almazan to plan the concentrated attack which smothered the uprising. General Cardenas and his men were scheduled to move out of the Durango village at 3 o'clock that same morning. Yet there wasn't a moment's delay when the officer on duty announced to the sleeping general that two American newspaper men wished to see him. We were ushered into the small station waiting room. The general was sitting up on his "bed," the floor of the room on which he had been asleep, rolled in a blanket.

As cordial as if he were receiving a couple of old friends in the drawing-room of his home, General Cardenas apologized for the lack of accommodations, for the lack of space; but, after all, señores, there were more than 3000 men quartered in that little village. Yet, we will see what can be done. An officer was sent immediately to Gen. Anacleto Lopez, at the other end of the village, in charge of quarters, to find room for the two newspaper men. General Lopez gave us the best he had at that moment —the stable, and we were glad to get it. Later in the day we overtook General Cardenas, at the head of his column of cavalry, and he chatted with the undisturbed tranquillity of a man who might have been out on a morning jaunt, rather than leading a military campaign.

This quality of being "human" under all circumstances is one of the outstanding characteristics of the 39-year-old man who is likeliest, because of the great organizational superiority of his party, to become the next President of Mexico. The elections will take place July 1, and, since there has not appeared an individual or party with even a small fraction of the compact strength of the administration group, General Cardenas will probably be inaugurated Dec. 1 for the next six-year presidential period, unless something untoward happens.

A military man during practically his entire adult life, General Cardenas nevertheless does not consider himself a professional soldier, but rather an "armed citizen." It was in this spirit of being compelled to use force to fight for the civil rights which had been and were still being suppressed that young Cardenas first entered the "Revolution" as a member of one of the guerrilla bands which had formed to combat the counter-revolutionary dictatorship set up by Gen. Victoriano Huerta following the assassination of Francisco Madero. Already out of school before he was 14 because the



GEN. LAZARO CARDENAS

CARDENAS IN HIS EARLY DAYS AS A GUERRILLA REBEL

loss of his father had left him—as the oldest of eight children—head of a family in very modest circumstances, the youth Cardenas had become aware of the stirring political currents which were sweeping the country. Besides being a printer's apprentice, he was already in public service, as an assistant tax collector of the village of Jiquilpan de Juarez, where he was born. He also had another job. He was the town jailer. At the time Cardenas took the decisive plunge into the "Revolution," there was one prisoner in the jail. Cardenas took him along and they became comrades-in-arms. That was in July of 1913. Cardenas had just turned 18.

Cardenas is not, nor has he been, a "desk general." His military record shows scores of encounters and reveals his gradual but undelayed rise through the ranks from captain, which he became when he joined with Gen. Venustiano Carranza after a year of constant guerrilla warfare, to division general which he was appointed May 20, 1920, one day before he reached the age of 25. A valuable testimonial to Cardenas's ability as a soldier is contained in official communications of General Calles, who at that time was known for economy of words and abundance of action. He speaks of him as a "brave chief," and states:

"During the time he was in my command, he observed irreproachable military and civil conduct, for which, with his recognized valor, discipline and zeal in carrying out orders, he gained the promotion to the next rank (colonel) on the 1st of October, 1915." This coming from the political dictator of Mexico, known for his sparing praise of individuals, is prized highly by General Cardenas.

When the "Plan of Agua Prieta" manifesto was launched in 1920 by Calles and Gen. Alvaro Obregon as the principal leaders, Cardenas, then stationed in Veracruz State, hastened to join this anti-Carranza movement. His joining the movement brought to the front another trait which his friends point out as one of the pillars of his character—a moral sense of honesty. In order to participate in the movement he had to have 20,000 pesos at once. During the troubled post-Diaz epoch loans to military chieftains were sadly common. The merchants in the town of Gutierrez Zamora, Veracruz, looked upon the receipt they got from Cardenas as a mere gesture. Six months later the movement had acquired funds on which to operate and Cardenas sent an officer to the town with the 20,000 pesos. The merchants refused to accept, saying it was given as a contribution. The officer telegraphed to Cardenas. From Mexico City, the latter replied, "Carry out your commission."

Other incidents are recorded as showing Cardenas's sense of responsibility in handling others' funds, especially public money. The Minister of War, when Cardenas marched northward with 12,000 men during the 1929 campaign, placed at his disposal the sum of 100,000 pesos monthly for extraordinary expenses. At the end of the first month, having spent only 7000 pesos, he returned 93,000 pesos to the War Ministry. This was in the heat of a campaign to suppress a rebellion. It is also told that in 1925, when he reached the petroleum zones as regional commander, the representative of one of the leading oil companies placed in his hand a check for $50,000, with the comment: "This means that we are not asking you for any special help. All we want is to be allowed to retain our oil field guards as other chiefs have done."

Tearing the check into bits, Cardenas is reported to have replied: "The form in which you ask my help proves that you act without honor. From this moment I shall begin to disperse your 'white guards.'"

Accounts of this trait are told in nearly every place where Cardenas served during almost a score of years in active civil war, and he served in practically every part of the country.

Cardenas's early entrance into practical affairs and the experience of day-to-day military service under none too pleasant conditions have molded him into a man of great personal modesty and simplicity. The pomp and fanfare and tinsel usually associated with Latin-American generals find no reflection in General Cardenas, who today has behind him besides his military record which culminated with the highest military office in the country—that of Minister of War, which he was from January to May of 1933 when he entered the presidential race—a slate of four years of constructive government as chief executive of the State of Michoacan.

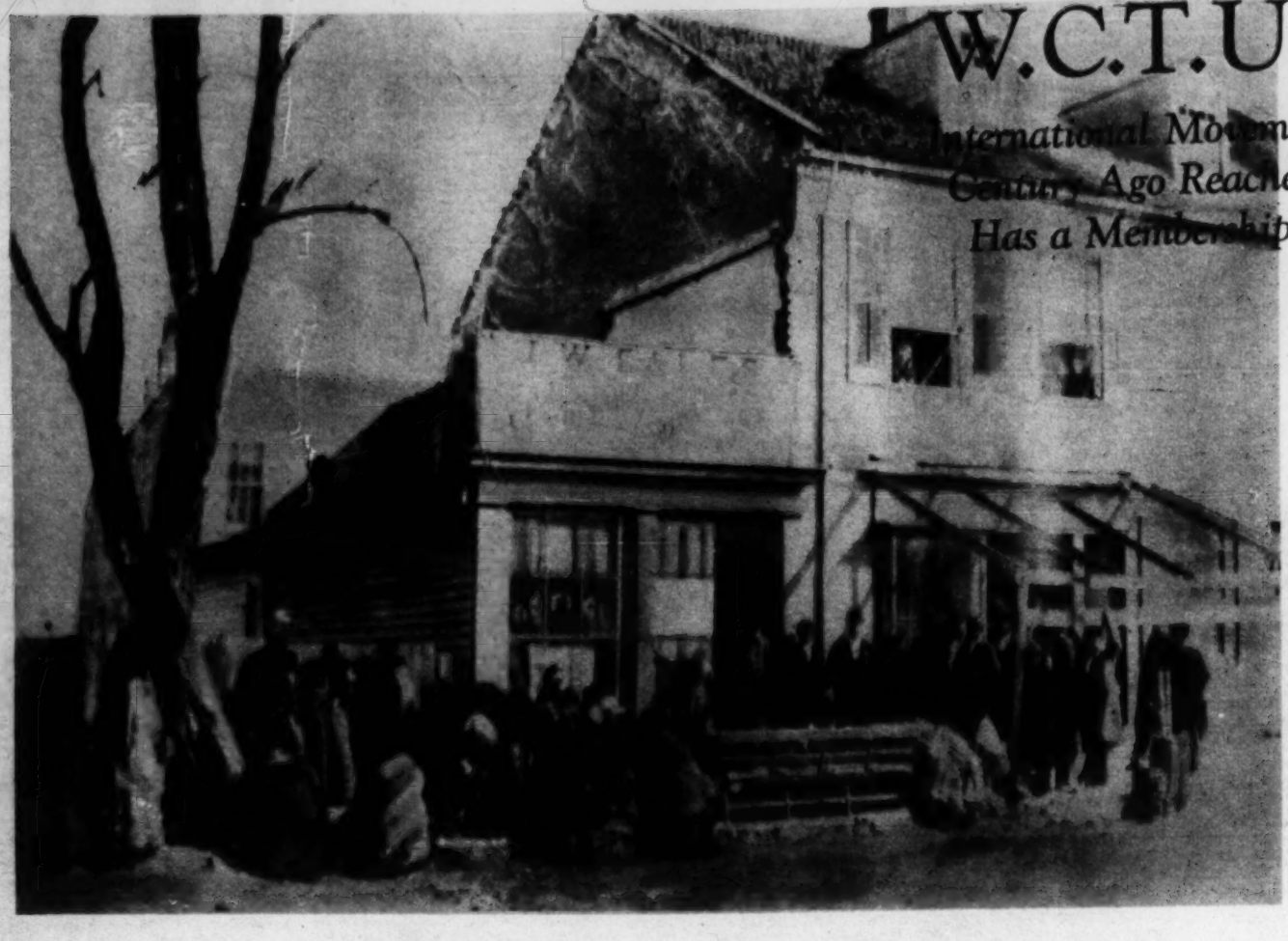
Armed Citizen Cardenas characterizes himself as a "worker." He keeps "farm hours," rising at five o'clock every morning. He is reserved, almost austere in his manner, yet among his intimate friends he is known for a keen sense of humor and penetrating wit. He isn't seen smiling often, but when he does it is a real smile, breaking gently over his entire face. He likes the feel of the earth, likes good horses and is a good rider. He doesn't smoke and his drinking is temperate to an extreme. He has consistently shunned publicity and was hardly known to the public in general until the organized campaign of his party, including the most widespread preëlection tour undertaken by any candidate in recent years, pushed him into the newspapers almost daily. He abhors ostentation and is declared to have postponed his marriage when Governor of Michoacan until shortly after the end of his term, preferring the simplicity of a quiet ceremony to the pretentious and elaborate

(Continued on Page 15)

HOUSE IN JIQUILPAN, MICHOACAN, IN WHICH GENERAL CARDENAS WAS BORN

W.C.T.U. Activities

International Movement Inaugurated a Half-Century Ago Reaches Into 54 Nations and Has a Membership of a Million Women



GROUP OF EARLY W. C. T. U. CRUSADERS IN ACTION
Members of Local Organization Praying for Relief From the Saloon in Front of a Liquor Dispensary in Hillsboro, Ohio, in December, 1873.

By Dorothea Kahn

A SIMPLE, UNANSWERABLE logic led home-loving American women a half-century ago, banded for social reform in their own country, to look straight over the rigid national boundaries of their day and open their arms to women of other lands.

If peace, purity and temperance were needed to protect homes in Illinois and Kansas, they were needed to protect homes in England and India, and the attack on the organized traffic in alcohol, opium and other evils should therefore be international, reasoned Miss Frances E. Willard, the midwestern Joan of Arc who founded this pioneer international women's organization.

For a little more than 50 years now the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been thrusting roots deeper into the soil of many lands, and this summer, on July 20, delegates representing probably 1,000,000 women in 54 nations are to convene in Stockholm to hear reports of progress in many quarters. The founder's conviction that social reform cannot be won by one country working selfishly alone and that the benefits of reform cannot be retained by moral tariffs for the exclusive enjoyment of a single land is being given continued expression in the decision of women in many nations to attend this summer's congress.

How diverse is the work of this world-encircling organization is pictured in a statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., its president.

"Even the names of the national societies differ," she wrote. "In England, the society is known as the British Women's Total Abstinence Union. In Scotland, it is the Scottish branch of the British Women's Temperance Association. In Germany, the German Women's Total Abstinence Society. In Latin America, it is known as Liga de Temperancia or Liga de Templanzia. But all the countries announce themselves as federated in the World's W. C. T. U.

"There are as many types of work as there are national organizations. In Canada, while doing all-round temperance work, the Dominion W. C. T. U. specializes in temperance instruction in the Sunday school. In Scotland, the women are working for the extension of dry areas. In England and Wales, they promote total abstinence and are doing their best to increase the restrictions surrounding the liquor trade. In France, special attention is given to child welfare that the mothers may know the injurious effect of the use of wine and of giving it to their children. In Sweden, several homes for working girls are established. In China, there is a great work to help beggars.

"In Japan, a special activity is work among the children. In South Africa, because the women want to show a better use for grapes than using them for making wine, the W. C. T. U. has arranged for a raisin week and published a cook book giving many recipes for the use of raisins. In Switzerland and Germany much emphasis is placed on the use of unfermented fruit juices.

"Child welfare work through a kindergarten and through discussions is carried on in South America. In Brazil there are many local organizations and each year there is a temperance week where the subject is presented in all the schools. Literature in Arabic is distributed by Egyptian workers. In Palestine, Miss Mary Campbell, long a missionary in India, is enlisting young people — Jews, Mohammedans and Christians—through young people's organizations. The basis of the W. C. T. U. in every country is total abstinence and members everywhere must sign the total abstinence pledge.

"Another common observance of all members is that of special days which are kept as W. C. T. U. days throughout the world—namely, Thursday of the Week of Prayer, in January, and the Day of Prayer for the Temperance Cause, and Mother's Day in May, which is observed as a tribute to mother."

At the last meeting of the American organization, Miss Jane Addams, dean of social workers, whose name has come to be a synonym for the women's peace movement, traveled to Milwaukee, Wis., to address the convention, because, she said, she felt grateful to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for being one of the first women's organizations to have a committee for international peace. Mrs. Boole said that the triennial conventions of the world organization work for better international understanding.

"The conventions of the World's W. C. T. U. are exceedingly interesting," she declares, "not only because the general theme is total abstinence and how to protect the home from alcohol but because the promotion of peace is one of the cardinal principles of the World's W. C. T. U. and every convention is like a little League of Nations in that it helps the women of the nations to become acquainted with one another. Of the 54 nations federated in the World's W. C. T. U. usually about 35 are represented in the triennial conventions.

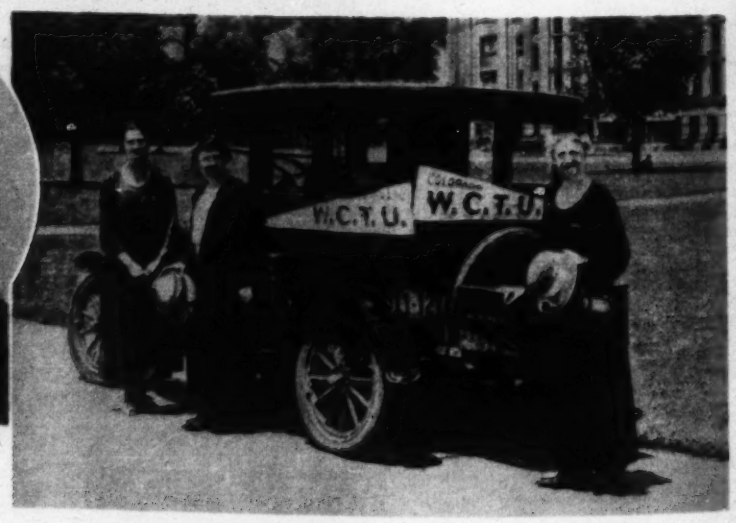
"The World's W. C. T. U. is helping to support the work in 17 countries. The leading representatives are Miss Flora Strout of Brazil, Miss Mary Campbell of Palestine, Mrs. Mary B. Egbert of Costa Rica and Mrs. Edith Rivera of the West Indies. Native representatives are employed in the other countries with funds provided by the World's W. C. T. U. Miss Agnes E. Slack of London, England, has served the organization as corresponding secretary for 35 years. She has visited the United States and Canada several times, also India, Palestine and the northern and central countries of Europe."

The beginning of this international society of women was related by Miss Frances E. Willard in her autobiography. She established it in 1883 after she had observed, during a visit to Califor-

SAYAMA MA STELLA
A W. C. T. U. Worker in Rangoon, Burma.

REST COTTAGE IN EVANSTON, ILL.
This Was the Home of Miss Frances E. Willard, Founder of World's W. C. T. U.

MRS. FRANCES WILLARD WANG LIU
A Chinese Temperance Leader



STARTING A DRIVE IN THE PROHIBITION ERA
Group of W. C. T. U. Workers in Campaign Against Liquor in Colorado in 1924.

Encircle the World

EARLY LEADERS OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.
Left to Right: Mrs. E. D. (Mother) Stuart, First American to Carry "The Crusade" Impulse Overseas; Lady Henry Somerset, British Temperance Leader, and Miss Frances E. Willard.

nia, that the opium problem was no less serious than the alcohol problem in this region. "Indulgence in alcohol and opium makes misery for all the world," she wrote soon after in her Polyglot Petition. Women of the world must unite to outlaw these enemies, she saw with a flash of insight, and she proposed world-wide organization at the National W. C. T. U. convention of that year.

Her statement of reason for world affiliations written at that time has a modern ring: "We are a world's republic of women—without distinction of race or color—who recognize no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, no sex in citizenship. The white ribbon includes all reforms; whatever touches humanity touches us." This quotation is given in "Women Torchbearers," by Elizabeth Putnam Gordon, and is characteristic of Miss Willard's frequent writings on this subject.

Close contact with British temperance leaders was early established. Indeed, English women were already organized as the British Women's Temperance Union and it was natural that a distinguished Englishwoman should be elected the first "world's" president. The woman chosen was Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, a sister of John Bright, the famous orator and statesman. Other noted Englishwomen who have served as presidents are Lady Henry Somerset, elected in 1900, and the Countess of Carlisle, elected in 1906.

Colonial Studio

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE
President of World's W. C. T. U.

One of Miss Willard's first moves to promote the world movement was to draft the famous Polyglot Petition, written in Evanston, Ill., just 50 years ago. It was an amazing achievement in international publicity. Addressed directly to "Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers" of all governments, it was eventually signed by great numbers of women in nearly every land, beseeching the rulers "to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic and the opium trade and to protect our homes."

Miss Willard had the satisfaction of presenting the petition, with its array of signatures voluminous enough to fill a truck, not only to her own President but to Queen Victoria of England.

No matter what may be a woman's background, there seems to be something about the temperance movement which gives a world outlook to its participants. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the United States W. C. T. U., comes from Iowa, "where the tall corn grows," but she keeps up an active correspondence with women in Europe, Asia, South America and Africa.

An appealing example of the world-encircling affection of W. C. T. U. women was the friendship of Miss Anna A. Gordon, a former world's president, and a Chinese girl whom Miss Gordon invited to Rest Cottage, the home in Evanston, Ill., left her by Miss Willard, a winsome child of old China, Frances Willard Wang Liu. The girl, a temperance enthusiast before she came to this country, had taken the name of the organizer. With deep motherly pride, Miss Gordon watched the young woman develop as a student at Northwestern University and felt completely rewarded for her efforts when Frances called her "little mother," as she did from that time on.

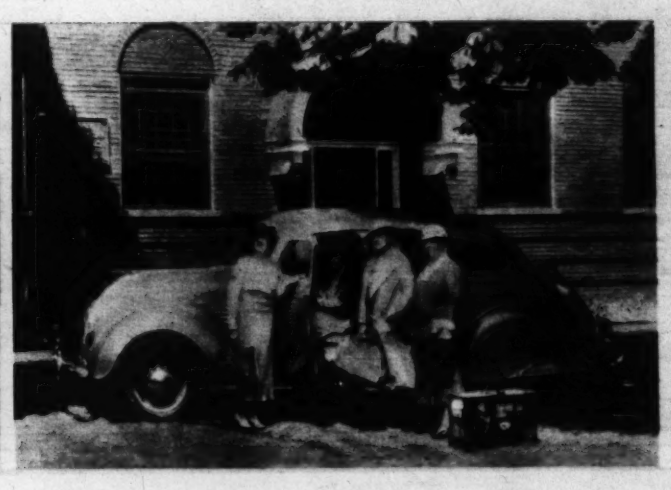
An incident which Miss Gordon always recalled with tenderness occurred one night when Frances was living at Rest Cottage. It was late, much too late for a young girl to burn her light reading when she had an early class next day. Miss Gordon tiptoed in to see what was keeping Frances up so late. She found her utterly absorbed in an idealistic story of a young prince whose watchword was "Here grows a boy for my country." Suddenly perceiving her "little mother" in the room, Frances arose and, standing slim and straight, announced with an unconsciously dramatic gesture that both amused and touched Miss Gordon:

"Here grows a girl for China!"

In the last interview this writer had with Miss Gordon, the American temperance leader told with the joy of a fond mother how Frances had truly "grown up for China," for it was just announced that she was to be the next president of the Chinese W. C. T. U. Frances, after completing her American college course, returned to her country, married a leading Chinese educator, and found time apart from her duties as mother to lead the white-ribbon women of her land in a campaign for "peace, purity and prohibition."

Rest Cottage, preserved in Evanston just as it was when Frances Willard lived there, is a symbol of the world scope of the organization. A pleasant little Victorian dwelling, of homelike simplicity, the cottage is full of treasures from many corners of the world. In strange contrast to its plain American furniture are many mementos of world contacts of former residents.

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST LIQUOR 50 YEARS AGO
W. C. T. U. Workers Tour Montana in Beach Wagon Drawn by a Pair of Horses.



PRESENT-DAY CAMPAIGNING BY W. C. T. U.
Motor Party Led by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith (at Right), National President.

Roots of World Unity Resist Strains

Rise of Exaggerated Nationalism Viewed as Only a Momentary Check on the Growth of the Movement Toward Ultimate World Integration

By Ralph W. Crosman

VIEWING THE RAPID RISE of the nationalistic spirit throughout the world, we may perhaps too readily conclude that internationalism and world unity have been proven to be impractical and unworkable. Such a conclusion would, however, be erroneous. While the tendency toward separatism is widespread and for the moment demoralizing to normal world development, the fact is that world organization is firmly established and is now functioning in many important and far-reaching ways.

While this world organization never has been formally erected as a political structure and its existence is not generally recognized, it does exist and constitutes the medium of orderly world relations, world living and world progress.

Furthermore, in contemplating the action of disruptive forces now operating throughout large areas of the world, we should remember that these forces, in their more aggressive manifestations, are of recent origin, and that the tendency during the last half century has been overwhelmingly toward world integration and world coöperation. The long pull has been steadily toward world unity, while recent disintegrating events, discouraging as they may seem to be, are short-view phenomena which cannot prevail permanently and are not likely to persist over any long period of time.

Even a very brief survey of the actual accomplishments in world organization is enlightening and inspiring. The three fundamental functions of government — legislative, executive and judicial—are all operating in world affairs today and are exerting a tremendous leverage for world consolidation and for the harmony and happiness of mankind.

This world organization is not a super-state, imposing a government upon the nations and enforcing its edicts by the sanctions of force. Such a world state, however logical and desirable its coming may seem to be, is not a present possibility. The formation of such a political entity would call upon the nations to give up their belief in unlimited sovereignty, each within its own borders, and this they are unwilling to do at the present time.

The world organization now functioning is found rather in the almost unnoticed, gradually accumulated growth of international customs, treaties, conventions and agreements, constituting a large and definite body of international law. Here we have, in effect, the legislative department of the world state. The executive function is found in those offices and bodies set up to carry out the provisions of international agreement, such as the Universal Postal Union to which practically all nations belong. The Permanent Court of Arbitration, set up at The Hague in 1899, and the Permanent Court of International Justice, established under the League in 1921, are examples of the judicial function.

The vast extent of one phase of the administrative department of the world organization will be seen from the fact that there are more than 25,000 diplomatic and consular offices scattered throughout the world, where the universal language of commerce and social intercourse finds expression.

An example of constructive international relations of a somewhat different character, but exerting great influence in forwarding world integration and solidarity, is the Pan-American Union, an official organization of the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere. This body was founded in 1899 and its administration building in Washington has been described as "the Capitol of the Western Hemisphere in the Capital of the United States." While its purposes and activities are primarily commercial and educational, rather than political, it has exerted far-reaching influence in promoting friendship and peace among the nations and peoples of the three Americas, and constitutes an important step in the progress of official world organization.

Still another form of international consolidation is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, comprising seven republics and many large autonomous areas, including something like 150,000,000 people within its borders and covering one-sixth of the land surface of the globe.

Although this Union is under a severely autocratic régime, in many important respects it is a highly centralized federation of states, rather than a political entity, as the constituent republics and areas enjoy a considerable measure of autonomy and in theory retain sovereignty and the right of secession.

Broadly speaking, the Soviet Union represents a tremendous accomplishment in bringing together, within the folds of a single political system, a large number of nations and peoples, and represents one important phase of the movement toward world consolidation.

The League of Nations is, of course, the most spectacular attempt at formal world organization. This is a voluntary association of self-governing states, dominions and colonies, pledged to promote international coöperation and achieve international peace and security. Instead of being the result of a gradual growth, it was boldly set up, at one stroke, with an elaborate organization and program.

Notwithstanding the failure of the League to accomplish some of its major purposes, such as international disarmament and peace, it has contributed and is now contributing vastly to world consolidation and organization. Its failure, so far as it has failed, has been due, not to anything unsound or impractical in international organization, but to the fact that in origin and administration it has been so closely identified with the passions, prejudices, injustices, and conflicting interests resulting from the World War.

The services that the League is now rendering mankind, regardless of race, creed, nationality or class, are tremendous in scope and in influence for good. A mere list of the departments and activities of the League, with the briefest outline of their purposes and accomplishments, makes a formidable volume of several hundred pages.

Entirely aside from the fore-mentioned illustrations of formal world organization, there is another set of forces, informal, voluntary and individual in nature, which is also exercising far-reaching effects in bringing about a more highly consolidated and coördinated world order. These include countless organizations and groups having members of many different nationalities, in many lands, each engaged in promoting some constructive purpose in science, art, or human betterment. Included also in this category are such activities as the international exchange of university professors and students, breaking down national ignorance, prejudice and passion.

These unofficial ambassadors of good will, organized and individual, quite unconscious of the wider implications of their activity, operating continuously in all parts of the world, their effects vastly stimulated and extended by recently perfected radio and world-travel facilities, are implanting in human consciousness the habit of world thinking and world acting, and are opening the way for the extension of the more formal world organization that is in the process of building.

Many self-styled realists are inclined to minimize the importance of internationalism and its possibilities and to describe workers for world unity as idealists striving for the unattainable. The fact is, however, that these internationally minded individuals have attained some very practical and widely beneficial results. Take a most cursory survey of significant declarations and news items in a single day's reading. What do we find? Here is Prof. Albert Guerard of Stanford University, well-known writer on world affairs, saying: "The universal character of the present crisis proves beyond doubt that there already exists a world commonwealth and that it is ailing chiefly because it is disunited."

Ewing Galloway

UPPER—FRONT OR EAST FACADE OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
LOWER—THE MONUMENT OF THE WORLD'S POSTAL UNION AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND

It is well known that one of the most acute causes of international and interracial antagonism and war is the prejudiced teaching of history in the schools. Under the leadership of the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, a department of the League of Nations, a score or more of nations and political divisions have expressed not only a willingness but a desire to use only such textbooks as shall promote international understanding and good will; and in Bavaria textbooks have been revised on the ground that they were unjust to the people of Belgium.

Despite much nationalistic clamor current news indicates a rapidly rising conviction in the United States that national recovery cannot be effected, and when realized cannot be made permanent, until our national policy has been more closely and more wisely integrated with international policies. The recent forming of the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations, including as members many leading authorities in all parts of the country, is a movement toward a wider participation of the United States in world affairs.

It is true that the cohering process at work among the nations seems to be momentarily checked by the rise of exaggerated nationalism, and complicated by the emergence of autocracy, supplanting democracy over wide areas, but when we remember that the forces working for world unity and consolidation, on a basis of freedom and justice, are so much more fundamental and so infinitely greater than the forces of disunity and disorganization, we are justified in concluding that world organization will not be permanently impeded in its majestic forward march.

He who laid down for all time the true basis for world government and world statesmanship indicated plainly what the ultimate result must be. His teaching points unerringly to the final unification of mankind in that universal commonwealth whose constitution cuts across and supplants all lines of self-sufficient nationalism, assumed national sovereignty, conflict between autocracy and democracy, and all clash of classes—as these existed in the first century or as we find them today—and guarantees a reign of individual and collective freedom, justice, and stainless prosperity.

Whirling Through the Years at Wimbledon

Nearly Six Decades of History-Making Tennis by World's Greatest Players Pass in Review as 1934 Meeting Prepares for the Start

By R. Maillard Stead

"If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same."

Aerofilms, Ltd.

THE TENNIS COURTS AT WIMBLEDON WHERE CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE WON AND LOST

THE WORLD'S GREATEST lawn tennis players stride to victory or defeat each year under these famous words of Rudyard Kipling, carved over the portals of the center court at Wimbledon. Flanking the panel on which the quotation is engraved, in the hallway of the All-England Club, are the rolls of champions, those immortals of the game who came and saw and conquered. A mighty line they are, stretching back through the years to a time when Wimbledon was merely a suburb of Southwest London and lawn tennis was merely lawn tennis.

It would be tremendous fun if we could smuggle H. G. Wells's handy little invention, the Time Machine, past the Wimbledon defenses, and take a round trip to 1877. It would not be an unbroken excursion through the yesterdays, for back of 1922 we should find ourselves in the open country, confronted with the necessity for a short lateral journey through a few hundred yards of space to Worple Road, the Mecca of players in the heroic age of the game. Arrived at this arena—a humble stadium compared with the £140,000 amphitheater of modern times—we could buzz along merrily again on all cylinders, tracing Wimbledon careers of champions from the end to the beginning, until the needle of the gauge shows 1877. That is where we get out.

Brrrrrr! It's raining; and the 200 spectators who paid a shilling each to get in for the first Wimbledon final are not looking too chirpy. Surely there is something odd about the net. Let's ask this young man with the flowing mustaches and the top hat. What does he say? Oh, really. Five feet high at the ends and only 3 feet 3 inches in the middle. Our informant says that this arrangement doesn't help S. W. Gore, as he is a player of the rackets school and likes to make shots down where the side walls would be in a rackets court. W. Mitchell, his opponent, is a "real" tennis man, but he can't seem to get a real offensive going. Gore is pinning him onto the base line and coming up to make volleys at the net. How strange it seems to see men serving underhand! I wonder how Perry would shape with the rum-looking shrimp-net rackets and "dead" balls that they are using in the first big lawn tennis competition ever held. The players are not having an easy time on the wet turf and proceedings are suspended several times before Gore wins at 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. Hats off to the first champion!

The rules of play have been completely overhauled for this meeting. And players are feeling that it was about time. They didn't care much for the laws drawn up by the tennis committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club to govern "Sphairistike," which (believe it or not) was the name given by gallant Major Wingfield to his 1874 invention of "a new and improved portable court for playing the ancient game of tennis." The rules of "Sticky," as played with much giggling on the garden lawns of Victorian England, varied according to preference and the disposition of the flower beds. A laurel bush or two on the court was just a rub of the green. Much more boisterous fun, though, than croquet, which lawn tennis succeeded both at the vicarage and at the All-England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club.

Well, we can't stay any longer in 1877. We'll just glide through the early "pat-ball" years to the time of the Renshaw twins, when real hitting started and people ceased to regard hard volleys as a dirty business. We see one uncompromising figure driving from the base line against the smashing Renshaws. That, of course, is H. F. Lawford, who committed himself on paper to the dictum that "Perfect base-line play will beat perfect volleying." He tried very strenuously to prove it, but he found himself adopting volleying tactics in the end. From the crucible of Lawford-Renshaw battles emerged the modern all-court game, a bit rough round the edges.

What! More brothers? The Dohertys this time, and they are certainly good-looking boys. In the decade starting about 1897 we don't see much else. Between them these "Princes Charming"—chivalrous, handsome and skillful—won the Wimbledon singles championship nine times and the doubles eight times. Those gentlemen with black shoes whom we saw them play in 1901 were Americans—Dwight Davis and Holcombe Ward. It was only in the sixteenth game of the fourth set that the Englishmen got through. Looks like an omen, what?

That's just what it is. The overseas invaders are crowding persistently round Worple Road and it is clear that they will not be denied. Ah! In 1905 the first title goes abroad. To America, of course. It is taken there by a smiling Californian maiden, Miss May Sutton, now Mrs. T. C. Bundy. Two years later the men's singles championship goes off to Australia with the wily Norman Brookes. The deepening shadow of coming events.

We must give a special cheer as we hum through 1908, for A. W. Gore's third success (in his forty-first year) is the last victory for a home player up to 1934. For a quarter of a century the lion of England is in the wilderness, while the American eagle and the French chanticleer screech a defiant chorus over Wimbledon, aided and abetted by Australia's nimble kangaroo.

What memories! Of Wilding and Brookes; of W. T. Tilden in his original "Teddy Bear" sweater, so beloved of the cartoonists; of G. L. Patterson with a handkerchief knotted ferociously about his brow; of Jean Borotra and his beret, the best double act in the game; of W. M. Johnston, Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, S. B. Wood, Ellsworth Vines and, last but not least, of the present champion, Jack Crawford, who plays in a sort of gentle reverie that masks a wealth of talent and uncanny anticipation. These are the champions, to whom the imposter came as Triumph. The near-champions are an international multitude, of whom F. J. Perry and H. W. Austin, the Englishmen, survive with high hope yet of being world-beaters. Perry is now at his zenith, breathing fire on his hurricane way to the net. Austin remains more the artist than the match winner, appearing happier to make a losing stroke in good style than to hit a winner with a scramble.

And how we can have whizzed our way back to 1934 with such brief reference to the women is more than I can imagine. However, the recollections they have left behind are so vivid that we can hand back the Time Machine to Mr. Wells, with many thanks, and talk of the Wimbledon women from memory. But let us hark back firstly to the gentleman of 1876 who, writing very seriously on the game, said, "I do not think any lady can, or will be able to play the game, as it is very hard work for a man and dress is such a drag."

Comment would be superfluous. In short, or rather shorts, *nous avons changé tout cela*. Which is French, just like the great Miss Suzanne Lenglen, who galvanized the play of the fair sex after the war and brought into it a spectacular appeal that it had never previously known. Suzanne, of the prima donna temperament and exquisite touch, won the women's championship six times in seven years between 1919 and 1925. Her successor as Queen of the Courts has been Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, a hard-hitting Californian girl of meditative mien. Helen needs just one more victory to equal the seven successes gained by the great English base-liner, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, between 1903 and 1914. Only one other person, William Renshaw, has been singles champion at Wimbledon so often as that, although Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California has the astounding record of 18 victories in mixed and women's doubles. This great chop-stroke artiste first played at Wimbledon in 1912 and since then she has not missed a single meeting. One English woman only has been crowned champion since the Lambert Chambers era. She is Mrs. L. A. Godfree, who won in 1924 and 1926.

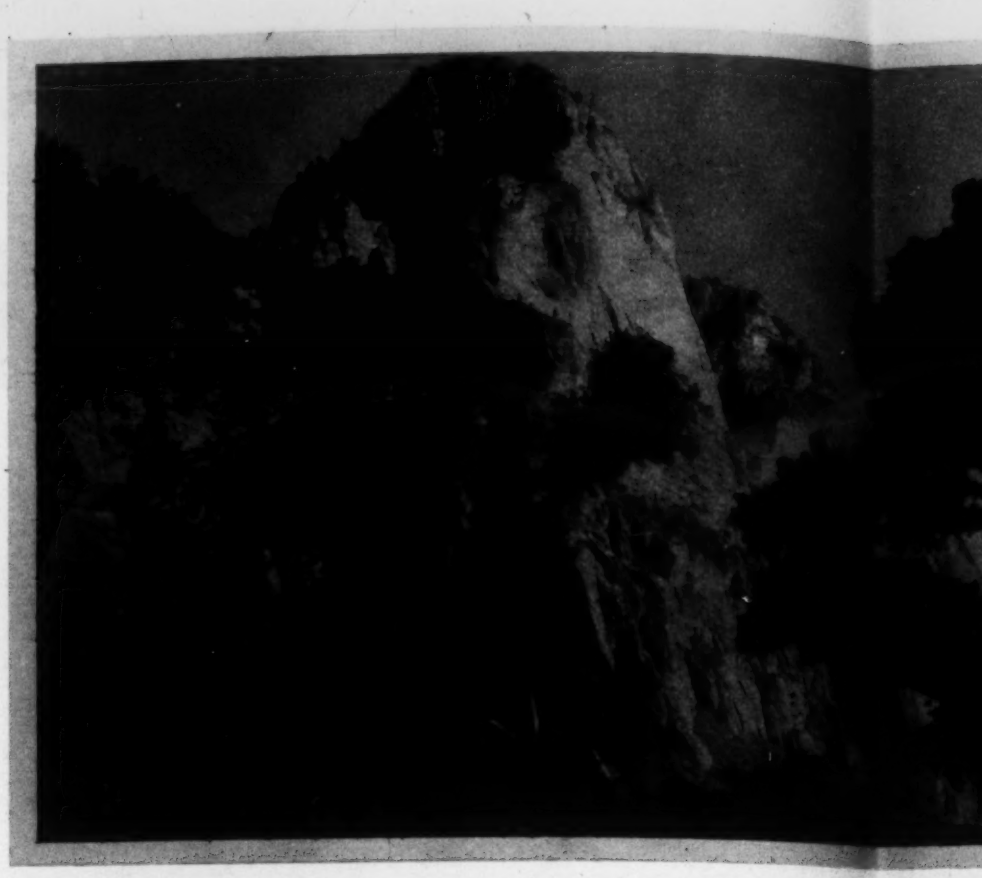
This year—with Dorothy Round, Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall, Betty Nuthall, Peggy Scriven, Mary Heeley, Kathleen Stammers, and the rest of the home forces marshaled to repel a strong American invasion—the women's singles championship is an open affair, and the interest of the feminine spectators will be intense as the crowd drifts and jostles round the galleries and courts and trails in and out of the refreshment rooms. It is, for the most part, a fashionable crowd, colorful, chattering and cheerful, not necessarily interested in the technicalities of play but tremendously interested in the players and the occasion. "Oh, look, here's Betty Nuthall . . . Oh, look, there's Bunny Austin. Isn't she sweet . . . isn't he nice," and so on, ad infinitum. The red-letter days for the crowd are those when the King and Queen, who are both lawn tennis enthusiasts, come along. The players usually look preoccupied. They sit in rows in front of the press box, where restless writers of many nations, eager to catch early editions, pass in and out to the great irritation of the people, who say, "Do you *mind* sitting down there, sir?"

The patient queue, that has spent the morning leaning up against the fence outside the ground, surges round the center court to take up standing room and eat sandwiches; ticket holders (successful in a ballot for seats at enormous odds) arrive rather grandly at the last moment. And the less fortunate people pretend that they are quite satisfied with the matches scheduled for the 14 outside courts. "It's really better out here today," they tell one another, with their eyes fixed on the illuminated score indicator which flashes the story from the center court.

Some of these good people—one day last year they numbered 30,000—are keen students of the game, fully aware of such grave things as the fact that the "last eight" at Wimbledon is a fair reflection of the international situation with regard to the Davis Cup. Others are more concerned with the qualities of the strawberries and cream. After all, Wimbledon is good either way.

Courtesy of the National Park Service

SCULPTURED BY 50,000,000 YEARS
The Giant Dome of Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico. It Is 750 Feet Below the Surface and 62 Feet in Height.



WHERE THE RAYS OF THE SETTING SUN REST
The Temple of the Sun in Zion National Park, Southwestern Utah, as Seen

Uncle Sam Announc

More Than a Score of Big Tents and 71 Side of the National Parks and National

By Henry Edison W

UNCLE SAM IS in the show business. Enthusiastically backed by the brasses and wood winds of the Department of the Interior with their vociferously repeated refrain, "This Is National Park Year," the fabulous gentleman in the striped cutaway figuratively snaps his ringmaster's whip and, pointing to his vast carnival lot with its 22 big tents and 71 side shows —the National Parks and National Monuments of America—gives a well-nigh irresistible spiel:

"Here you are, ladies and gentlemen: Get your tickets for the greatest show on earth! See the marvels of the ages—the marvels of the ages—unrolled before you! See the stupendous display of mountains! See the colored canyons! Visit the volcanoes! Cross the burning deserts! Climb among the glaciers! Witness the famous freaks of erosion! Follow the path of the dinosaurs! Enter the hall of the giants—the Big Trees of Sequoia that have been growing for 4000 years! Pass through the menagerie —the menagerie of Yellowstone—where thousands of untrammeled beasts disport themselves in their native haunts! See the Carlsbad underground mysteries 50,000,000 years in building—50,000,000 years! See the great Fire Spectacle at Yosemite! See the Rivers of Ice at Glacier and Mt. Rainier! Watch the performing geysers! Follow the crowd to the petrified forests! Here you are! Here you are! the show is now going on. Uncle Sam's Great Carnival Show with 22 arenas and 71 rings. Colorful! Amazing! Exciting! The greatest show on earth—the National Parks and Monuments of America!"

And each year some 3,000,000 visitors pay their admissions and flock by train or by automobile into America's out-of-doors to be entertained by Uncle Sam.

Some box the compass in their travels and take in practically the whole show, forever thereafter to sing "I love thy rocks and rills" with greater zest. Some travel east through the quaint New England vacation land to the red granite coast line of Acadia National Park. Some go south through dreamy highlands and lose themselves in the flowered tranquillity of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Some choose the Southwest and, after loitering through the Indian country of painted buttes, find their way into the land of the cliff dwellers at Mesa Verde National Park in southern Colorado; or trail down into the subterranean wonder world at Carlsbad Cavern National Park in southeastern New Mexico; or come with disconcerting suddenness to that great, silent spectacle which is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in northern Arizona; or pass over the rocky rainbows of southern Utah and enter a region of colorful eccentricities at Bryce and Zion National Parks.

Still others hie straight for the snow-etched summits of the Rocky Mountain National Park in eastern Colorado, or to the romantic mystery region of the Yellowstone in northwestern Wyoming. Many make for the Pacific coast and visit in turn the Big Trees of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, the silvery sliver of the Sierra Nevada at Yosemite, the steaming slopes of Mt. Lassen, the indigo marvel called Crater Lake, the glacial octopus covering the slopes of Mt. Rainier, and swinging around into Montana, climax their tour in the alpine valleys of Glacier National Park. And, in between, a host of visitors take in the side shows offered by the national monuments scattered thickly through the Southwest and sparsely along the remainder of the grand tour.

It's a splendid show, this presentation of Uncle Sam's. It's a show of unbelievable variety and unvarying interest. It's a show that can be visited time upon time without surfeit. And the National Park Service, which is intrusted with the job of seeing that each act is presented with the ultimate of entertainment, interest and edification for the visitors, has developed a large staff of rangers and ranger-naturalists into inveterate showmen.

The old-time guide and stage driver, crammed with tall tales for the tenderfoot, has passed from the picture. He was a grand entertainer in his day, but the automobile highways led straight to an exit for him, and in his place today are uniformed college men who, lacking his picturesqueness, compensate for the deficiency with a fund of factual information, a knowledge of crowd psychology and a basketful of stage tricks which would put the Jim Bridgers of old to shame. In a word, Uncle Sam's show has come out of the sticks and now is playing to a big time audience.

Under the Big Tent of western skies productions staged by impresarios clad in forest-green are booked full for the run of the tourist season. It matters little which area the traveler picks for his national park entertainment, he is bound to find all the stage hands busy and all the cast in place, making full use of the stage set by nature to send the spectator away humming the theme song of the national park he has visited.

Of all the mystery plays that have come and gone from Manhattan's great white way, for instance, how many have utilized the paramount mystery of darkness? Yet rangers in charge of the Carlsbad Cavern show pause a moment in the long underground trek to dramatize darkness, so effectively that timid women clutch their escorts and hard-boiled globe trotters sing a hymn.

The spectators for this performance usually number about 300. They park their cars near the brow of an arid, cactus-dotted hill and purchase their admissions at

Courtesy of the National Park Service

SEEING THE WONDERS OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
A Hiking Party Under the Leadership of a Naturalist-Ranger in an All-Day Tour Within This Great Scenic Area.

Upper—Ranger-Naturalist at M
National Park, Washington. From
Come the Men Who Put on the "

Left—A Stretch of Snowfields i
Valley, Mt. Rainier National
© by

Right—Naturalist-Guide Talking
Handkerchief Pool, Near Silver Gl
Yellowstone National Park (C
the National Park Servic

Courtesy of the National Park Service

ETTING SUN REST ON AN ALABASTER COUCH
thwestern Utah, as Seen Through the Trees of the Valley From the Lodge.

ounces the Big Show

nd 71 Side Shows in the Great 1934 Carnival d National Monuments of America

nry Edison Williams

of the mo- rek to that s and hymn.

the ticket window. Rangers carrying gasoline lanterns—in case the electric system within the cavern should miss its cue—take their places at intervals along the line. The leaders approach the yawning aperture—to which Jim White, the cowboy discoverer of the cavern, was attracted by a prodigious flight of bats — and start the sharp zigzag journey down into the heart of the mountain. Presently all hands are in motion, and stringing downward in a long, winding line. Little by little the light of day fades out, and the feel of the underground asserts itself. Strange shapes and mysterious grottoes appear along the way. The procession crawls into a land of mystery. Seen from the rear the leaders look tiny and unreal, and the whole line takes on the appearance of a battalion of warrior ants groping its way into a vast burrow.

Searchlights begin to cut through the perpetual night, leaping to surprising heights to pick out formations in the ceiling, or spotting grotesque figures sculptured through the ages by the persistent dripping of limestone-impregnated water. Huge blocks of limestone and broken stalactites fallen from the roof at some long-remote age cause wide detours. The colors of onyx land—green and opalescent and deep, vivid blues; gold and yellow and virgin white—assert themselves against a background of cavern gray.

The formations grow more numerous. The remote ceiling becomes crowded with pendulous decorations. Great pillars and colonnades shoot up from the floor to meet the roof. Temples and pergolas loom in the distance. Stalagmitic totem poles send up graceful shafts, marking what might easily be a community of trolls. Waterfalls of onyx glisten over high precipices. Great domes lumber out of the gloomy distance and are suddenly bathed with light.

And presently the explorers reach a medieval banquet hall hewn out from the underworld, not by hand, but by the action of carbonic-acid-charged water on limestone some fifty or sixty millions of years ago, and here they have the unique experience of dining 750 feet beneath the surface of the earth.

The ranger-showmen have lost no opportunity along the way to explain the many formations in the language of everyman. They have skillfully maneuvered the party and utilized the lighting facilities so that the utmost of suspense, interest, and denouement may be obtained. But they have saved their masterpiece for the afternoon.

Luncheon over, the procession is led out into the Big Room. Merely entering this gigantic subterranean chamber is a tremendous experience. The cavern is larger by 20-odd times than any other known underground room in the world. Its length is 4000 feet, its width 650 at the widest place, and the ceiling arches into the gloom as high as 300 feet. Its great groups of giant pillars and stalagmites are awesome in ponderosity; its flowstone draperies the essence of solidified grace; its gnomelike caricatures clustering in mysterious grottoes, its sudden transitions from gloom to gayety under the play of the searchlights—all conspire to touch the procession with awe. And thus, wandering through a fantasy, the spectators are led up the slope of an underground hill and are bidden to find seats in a sort of rocky gallery.

The ranger-naturalist, who has been delivering impromptu lectures on caveology from time to time along the route, steps forward. His manner implies that momentous doings are afoot. He abandons the rôle of instructor and assumes that of the prestidigitator. He cautions the spectators to complete silence. He impresses upon them how deeply they have penetrated the earth's crust, how dependent they are upon the electric lights and the ranger guides, and, when all is said and done, how trivial is the line over which mortal man steps into obscurity. And then, having evoked the proper mood in his audience, he gives a signal. Far off in the subterranean distance a light is extinguished, then another and another. Step by step the gloom of the underground creeps forward. Finally only one near-by searchlight cuts through the night of the underworld. Then, with another caution for complete quiet, the ranger raises his hand and—presto—the last light leaps into the void of night and utter darkness sweeps down. There is a momentary sibilation of indrawn breaths, the eerie drip, drip of seeping water, a nervous giggle perhaps, and then silence and darkness—darkness inconceivably complete and unutterably palpable. Not the darkness of cloud-curtained night to which the eye becomes adjusted so that it distinguishes degrees of density, but darkness so absolute that the watchers, seeing nothing, cease to be spectators and apparently become disembodied individualities, each one sensing by some tenuous contact of thought a mutual sensation of awe. And just as total obscuration reaches the point of oppressiveness, a soprano voice, coming apparently from the nowhere, lifts out of the silence of caveland in an old-fashioned church hymn.

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me—"

Another and another voice takes up the refrain:

"Let me hide myself in Thee—"

And one by one the members of the party add their bassos and tenors and contraltos until the cavern becomes vibrant with melody. Afar off a tiny light pierces the blackness. It is joined by another. The hymn soars higher. More lights march forward with the song, until the hymn reaches its climax in a blaze of light and melody.

After this emotion-producing experience it is no unusual thing to see some hard-bitten worldling approach the ranger-naturalist with outstretched hand to utter in heartfelt tones:

"Brother, that was some show."

So much for Carlsbad Cavern's

(Continued on Page 12)

By Ansel Adams, Courtesy of the National Park Service

ROAR OF A THOUSAND THUNDERS
The Yosemite Falls With a Total Drop of 2350 Feet or Nearly That of a Dozen Niagaras.

Courtesy of the National Park Service

THERE'S NO LACK OF "ATMOSPHERE" HERE
Audience at a Lecture During the Dedication of the Amphitheater at Fishing Bridge Museum, Yellowstone National Park.

Ranger-Naturalist at Mt. Rainier Park, Washington. From This Group Men Who Put on the "Big Show."

Stretch of Snowfields in Paradise ey, Mt. Rainier National Park.
© by Asahel Curtis

Naturalist-Guide Talking to Party at hief Pool, Near Silver Globe Spring, one National Park (Courtesy of he National Park Service).

Among the New Books

A Brief for Arbitration

Arbitration in the New Industrial Society, by Frances Keller. New York: McGraw-Hill. $2.

FOR THOSE WHO have grown bewildered at the rapid birth of codes, code authorities, compliance and trade practice committees and labor boards under the New Deal, this work is a handbook of succinct information.

But it is more than an objective inventory of the recovery machinery; it is an implicit argument. The author is interested mainly in the development and perpetuation of economic good will; she is concerned mainly because the architecture of the New Deal seems to have slighted arbitration, which, according to her diagnosis, is the surest guardian of this good will. In the code authorities as now constituted, often permitting a group of business men to proceed against its competitors, she does not find a successful substitute for impersonal and impartial arbitration.

* * *

The book traces the evolution of industrial regulatory machinery; explains the amorphous beginnings of the trade association and its ultimate crystallization into a quasi-governmental organization under the NRA. It defines the rôle of industry, labor, consumer and the Federal Government and clarifies the ascending scale of power with its apex in Washington. Indeed this shift of power from the directors' room to the national capital impresses the author as the most important transition effected by the Roosevelt Administration.

In her inventory of the new industrial pattern, the author is most favorably impressed by the acquisition by the trade association of a social point of view in which wages, hours and employee-employer relations assume increased significance.

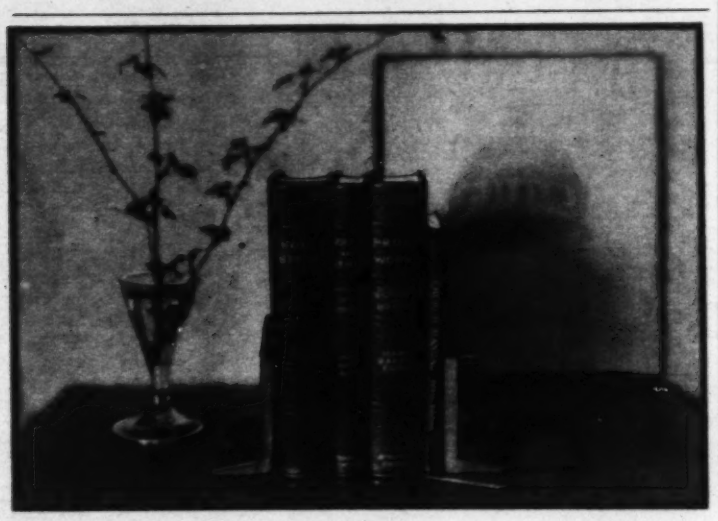
The crux of the study is a warning: a warning that organized, impartial arbitration has been minimized under the codes. The author apprehends a serious retardation in the development of economic good will unless the "great advantages which have accrued to civilization through the centuries" by reason of arbitration are safeguarded.

* * *

To assure these advantages the author recommends the establishment in New York City of a Court of Amity and Arbitration and prescribes definite rules of procedure. Only by strengthening the rôle of arbitration in the recovery program, she argues, can commercial, industrial, labor and trade practices be placed on such a high plane that confidence in industrial self-government can be engendered.

"The outstanding question arising from this survey is whether it is not possible to concentrate arbitration within industry, to have it directed from one headquarters under one administration and to coördinate the many processes, instituted in its name, in some systematic plan that will really administer justice under codes and in which the process of mediation and arbitration will be carefully differentiated."

Thus the author gives the kernel of her appraisal and criticism. She also submits an interesting plan for the spreading of economic good will throughout international enterprises through the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.



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Between Two Schools

The Story of the Sforzas, by L. Collison-Morley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.75.

I IMPLIED SOME doubts not as to Mr. Collison-Morley's learning, but as to his willingness to take very necessary trouble, when three years ago I reviewed in these columns his volume of studies in the society and culture of post-Renaissance Italy. It seemed not insignificant that some of the most important aspects of the life of seventeenth-century Italy received inadequate treatment or were almost altogether neglected in that book, while the tendency was displayed to dwell upon the superficial and the picturesque.

These doubts were not removed when "The Story of the Borgias" appeared, and they are confirmed now that Mr. Collison-Morley has undertaken to tell "The Story of the Sforzas." For there is an evident intention to effect a compromise between a work of genuine historical research and a popular rehash of well-known anecdotes dished up from the pages of the chroniclers of the Renaissance and from such historians as Burckhardt and Symonds. There is a vast accumulation of facts in the 300 pages of his book, but apparently little effort has been made to render them coherent; and this criticism holds not only for the volume as a whole and for the individual chapters, but often even for separate paragraphs. The reader will look, and generally look in vain, for any clue to the design which should run through such a narrative.

Now it may be said that incoherence and disorder were typical of the period with which Mr. Collison-Morley has to deal and that consequently it is appropriate to suggest them in the style and structure of his book. It is indeed true that the inquirer into the history of the Italian Renaissance, especially in its earlier phases, is often bewildered by sounds of insult, shame and wrong and of trumpets blown for numerous and petty wars.

But though it is difficult to detect a pattern in the life of the country as a whole, nevertheless a very definite pattern runs through the story of the Sforza family. Mr. Collison-Morley is, of course, not unaware of that. No one undertaking to tell this tale could fail to emphasize the sudden dramatic rise to great estate of an obscure provincial family, through the genius of a mercenary soldier, one of the condottieri, whose son, the great Francesco Sforza, taking at the flood a tide that led on to fortune, grasped the opportune moment and grasped also the Duchy of Milan from the failing hands of the Visconto family.

* * *

Francesco's son was the yet more illustrious Lodovico, known as Il Moro, in whose reign—till the day of doom came—the Duchy was as powerful as neighboring kingdoms, extending its influence from England to the Ottoman Empire. Those splendid years coincided with the full expansion of the Italian genius in art and learning; and though Milan herself produced no creative genius of the first rank, men from Florence, Rome and Naples flocked to the court of the Sforzas. Chief among them was Leonardo da Vinci; and this gives Mr. Collison-Morley an opportunity to retell all the anecdotes about that "universal genius." Il Moro's reign ended in disaster and his days in a foreign prison. Two of his children were nominally dukes of Milan, and with them the line of the Sforzas came to an end as abrupt as its beginning. Four generations marked its commencement, its rise to glory and its overthrow.

* * *

The essential pattern is, then, obvious enough. But it is obscured in this book by a mass of material, much of which is but faintly related to the principal theme. Discrimination and compression would have produced a shorter and far more satisfactory book. Mr. Collison-Morley has a taste (to which he gives free rein) for pageantry and processions, courtly entertainments, devices and the like. Admitting that this riot of color is one of the most characteristic features of the life of the period, it may nevertheless be remarked that it is not a feature which previous writers have been inclined to neglect. We have an abundance of ecstatic invitations to a glamorous Renaissance Italy. The picture of the times might in this book have been done "in little," on a smaller canvas and with pigments less glaring. The space thus saved could have been used for a serious study of certain aspects of the Sforza régime that are almost altogether neglected; in particular for a study of the administration of the Duchy and an account of the foreign policy of Lodovico. The latter subject is not ignored, but the treatment of it is perfunctory and by no means lucid.

Mr. Collison-Morley seems to me to have been riding for a fall between two schools. There is too great an accumulation of sheer fact in the book, or to put it more gracefully, too much solid learning, to please the general public; too little originality and penetration to interest the specialist. One class of readers may be alienated by the author's intention; another by his performance.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

The Future of the Jews

The Jews in the Modern World, by Arthur Ruppin. London: Macmillan. 15s. net.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES to the Jews is beyond calculation. Not to mention that the founder of Christianity was a Jew, the services of Judaism to science, to economics, to commerce, have been unsurpassed by those of any other nation. It is probable that Columbus would never have reached America had it not been for the help of a Jewish guide.

Yet Jews have been thrust into ghettos, forcibly "converted," banished, imprisoned, tortured, burned at the stake. Forbidden to engage in other occupations, they took to money lending, and were duly hated as Shylocks. Savagely oppressed, they inevitably acquired some of the vices of oppressed peoples, and were then abhorred for the vices thus induced.

For those minds which are not inaccessible to argument this splendid work of Dr. Ruppin's will provide an armory of truths, and will strengthen sympathy with the suffering race. Not that Dr. Ruppin makes any direct appeal *ad misericordiam*. He confines himself to facts and figures, illustrating the position of the Jews in every known nation, informing us as to their migrations, their birth rate, their professions and trades, their marriages, their many languages and the various forms of their religion. Incidentally, he shows that the term "Jew" is a vague one: the Jews are almost as mixed a race as the "Aryan" itself. Even in the chapter on Anti-Semitism he reveals no bitterness, and speaks in the tone of a detached observer: he might be a historian discussing the question a thousand years after it had ceased to be topical and pressing.

With regard to the future, Professor Ruppin allows a grain of hope. What has been wanting to the Jews since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus has been a country of their own—a physical center round which their patriotism might revolve. This has at last been provided by their restoration to Palestine. Though it is impossible that more than a small fraction of their numbers should ever actually dwell there, yet the moral effect of their possession of a home of their own has already been enormous, and will be greater still. The nation has to some extent regained its self-respect. On the other hand, it may be long before Jews and Arabs are reconciled, and the mandatory power will have a difficult task to keep the peace.

Elsewhere, the process which has been going on during the last century will probably continue. In Russia the Soviets have already destroyed the Jewish religion, and are fast absorbing the younger generation. In England and America the educated Jews forsake the old paths. The same thing was happening on a great scale in Germany; and Professor Ruppin believes that a policy of tolerance, kept up in Germany for another half-century, might have seen the almost total absorption of the "unwholesome" element.

E. E. KELLETT

Always indispensable as a ready reference volume, the American Year Book (New York: American Year Book Corporation. $7.50), in the current volume for 1933, will prove increasingly valuable because of important added features. Its contributors have undertaken to supply an interpretation of present governmental and administrative policies in the United States, and have endeavored to indicate the probable effects of their continued application in the nation's dealings and relations with its neighbors. It would be reassuring if it could be said that there is an entire absence of prejudice in the observations and conclusions of commentators and analysts. Perhaps the color and unconscious bias apparent may be accounted for in part by seeking the sources from which the writers have taken the information upon which some of their conclusions are based. The numerous theses presented in the volume are scholarly and quite often profound. Commentative history is always interesting when it discusses those phases and events with which we are all more or less familiar. It is not always assured that the perspective gained by historians, and transmitted to readers and students, is a correct one.

Dutton is publishing in the United States J. H. Driberg's "Engato: the Lion Cub," the English edition of which (Routledge) was reviewed in these columns on Jan. 17.

Seeking the Essence of the Renaissance

Stones of Rimini, by Adrian Stokes. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d. net.

"WHAT IS IMPORTANT," Walter Pater once wrote, "is not that the critic should possess a correct abstract definition of beauty for the intellect, but a certain kind of temperament, the power of being deeply moved by the presence of beautiful objects." Mr. Stokes has that kind of temperament to perfection, and for that reason his readers will be little inclined to quarrel with the definitions which are, nevertheless, a considerable part of his purpose. This book follows on "The Quattro Cento," published two years ago, and both books are sections of a much larger work which will give, when completed, a different conception of the Italian Renaissance.

The difference will be due not so much to the accumulation of new facts (though these are by no means neglected) as to new emphasis on received facts. Mr. Stokes is attempting to isolate the central fire of the Renaissance, and this he finds in the sculpture rather than the painting of the period, and more particularly in a special attitude of the sculptor toward his material, stone. "The Quattro Cento" described the general nature of the author's intention, with special reference to the architecture and sculpture of Florence and Verona. The present volume concentrates on the work of a particular artist in a particular place—the carved reliefs with which Agostino di Duccio decorated the Tempio Malatestiano at Rimini.

* * *

In pursuance of his purpose, the author has to make a very devious approach to his subject. Not until we are past the middle of the book do we come to Agostino and his work. It has first been necesssary to define the conditions, physical and climatic, that determined the particular qualities of Italian sculpture in the fifteenth century. The material of that sculpture is limestone; let us therefore isolate the peculiar virtues of limestone as a medium of expression. Let us further understand under what conditions of living that limestone was carved.

"I want to show," writes Mr. Stokes, "how a Greek temple grew from its surroundings, and, finally, how Agostino's reliefs in the Tempio translate the composite fervor that the whole Mediterranean basin inspires."

A good deal of geology and geography will therefore not be foreign to his purpose. Still more important will be technical distinction between carving and modeling, for Agostino's special virtue is that, in deference to the nature of his material, limestone, and almost alone among Italian sculptors, he retained a carving or cutting conception of the sculptor's technique, rather than the plastic modeling conception represented by Donatello and Michelangelo.

* * *

These distinctions and definitions made clear, Mr. Stokes is free to express the emotions which the actual sculptures of Agostino evoke, and this he does in a rich and imaginative prose of unusual power. Exact delineation alternates with lyrical fantasy, and the whole structure is fused by that power recommended by Pater. Agostino is an eccentric artist; some lovers of Renaissance art will have none of him. Mr. Stokes, on the contrary, would go so far as to say that this sculptor alone embodied the essential qualities of the Renaissance spirit, the central fire. It is an original point of view, held with much fervor and based on a direct analysis of the essential facts. Any who, in a spirit of modernity, are inclined to dismiss the Renaissance as an exhausted topic should read Mr. Stokes's books; they will discover that he is no less a modernist, and with modern eyes has re-seen the art of that past age. As for those who still love the art of the Italian Renaissance, and who imagine that their love and familiarity have given them complete knowledge of it, there can be no greater thrill for them than to discover that at least one aspect has been overlooked, at least one master underestimated.

"Stones of Rimini" has 48 excellent collotype plates, printed to the edge of the page, thus giving the greatest possible detail and avoiding the distraction of a white margin.

HERBERT READ

A Little Too Clever

Ronsard: Sonnets pour Hélène, with English renderings by Humbert Wolfe. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

MR. HUMBERT WOLFE is a clever poet. Having undertaken to translate Ronsard into English verse, it was only to be expected that he should do a clever job. One's chief complaint is that the whole performance is a little too clever. To be sure, much of the Renaissance ornamentation and mythological fancy work of the sixteenth-century French poet lends itself aptly to the facile flourishes of Mr. Wolfe's pen, but what is missing in his translation is the bare grace and verbal simplicity of those passages in which Ronsard spoke with the pure accents of the classical poets whom he so much admired.

Occasionally Mr. Wolfe does strike this note—the line: "Puis, contemplant ton oeil, du mien victorieux," is admirably Englished as: "But when upon your conquering brow I ponder. . . ." One finds less satisfaction in his rendering of the lovely lines

Ces longues nuicts d'hyver, où la Lune ocieuse
Tourne si lentement son char tout à l'entour

in the awkward English of

In these long winter nights when moon doth steer
her lazy car through heaven with what pale charms.

The reminiscence of Sir Philip Sidney in the second line is clever and (because of Ronsard's influence on Sidney) legitimate; but taking the two lines together, it is difficult to understand the apparent satisfaction with which Mr. Wolfe quotes them in his brief critical introduction.

In other places his literary reminiscences are less justified. In translating the lines

Dieu peut avec raison mettre son oeuvre en poudre;
Mais je ne suis ton oeuvre ou sujet de ta foudre:
Tu m'as très mal payé pour avoir bien servy,

Mr. Wolfe was unable to resist his chronic inclination to be clever and introduced a wholly extraneous allusion to Milton:

You are not God to have my doom in keeping,
saying, as on your creature falls the bolt,
"They only, who are not rewarded, serve."

Where, on the other hand, he follows the simplicity and quietness of Ronsard's lines, he tends to become merely commonplace—as in his translation of that most beautiful of all Ronsard's sonnets: "Quand vous serez bien vieille, au soir, à la chandelle." There is, of course, no more impossible task for a translator than to preserve the inexplicable magic of such lines as that, and to say that Mr. Wolfe's rendering falls far below the original is simply to say that Mr. Wolfe is not Pierre de Ronsard. Mr. W. B. Yeats was bound by no necessity of literal translation when he wrote his version—"When you are old and gray and full of sleep"—rivaling the French poet's in haunting beauty of word and rhythm.

Summing up, one can say that the high verbal coloring of Mr. Wolfe's translation fails to redeem the sonnet sequence as a

HUMBERT WOLFE

whole from tiresomeness, though individual sonnets are striking. Judging by present-day tastes, this is true to a certain extent of the original poems also, but there are compensations there which are lacking in the English version. Ronsard's chief beauties are organic, not merely decorative; we feel the substance of the poet's thought and feeling. Too often Mr. Wolfe slips in an arresting epithet or phrase which heightens the immediate effect but injures the imaginative coherence of the whole. Perhaps this is a faint reflection of the popular practice of "jazzing up the classics"; at least, it is an error of æsthetic judgment.

ROBERT PEEL

Society's Predatory Foes

Criminal Law in Action, by John Barker Waite. New York: Sears. $3.

A LEARNED ILLINOIS Supreme Court Justice spoke truthfully when he declared, "Safeguards more than sufficient to insure justice to him have been thrown around the defendant in criminal cases." The analytical author of this interesting study of the administration of criminal codes in America and other countries agrees unqualifiedly with the observation of the Illinois jurist. But he concludes, as every other studious observer must conclude, that these safeguards, while unavoidably protecting those whose guilt has been convincingly established, popularly, also protect innocent suspects against unmerited disgrace and punishment.

Strangely enough, it is observed, although trial judges and public prosecutors are frequently blamed for the law's delays, for the failure of those charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law to act promptly and courageously, it appears that most of the reversals of verdicts of guilty in criminal cases are due to the overzealousness of the trial judge or the state's attorney in interpreting the law governing the case or in presenting testimony prejudicial to the accused and not bearing directly upon the case at bar.

* * *

There remains, and must always remain in American and English jurisprudence, the established fiction of the law which compels the presumption of innocence until guilt is proved to the satisfaction of court or jury, and this beyond a reasonable doubt. The loophole thus established and safeguarded is a dangerous one, and likewise a necessary one. A free society demands its retention for the protection of those falsely accused.

Professor Waite is chiefly concerned with what he seems to regard as a vital social problem which awaits deliberate consideration and wise solution. What, he asks, is the purpose of punishment of the guilty? Is it that the offender may be reclaimed, restored and reformed? Or is it that society may be avenged and its desire for vengeance appeased? These are pertinent and perhaps embarrassing questions. The reader may indulge in a little self-analysis as he ponders their true import. If it shall appear that our systems of punishment fail to encourage or induce reformation they have failed in what many may regard as their main purpose. Society may be protected from attacks by the predatory and the vicious during these periods of incarceration, but its immunity may cost too much if from the schools of crime in the prisons there finally emerge resentful graduates seeking reprisal and revenge.

* * *

It is difficult, if one accepts Professor Waite's conclusions, to escape the realization that the demands of society, expressed in its criminal codes, which exact the extreme penalty in capital cases, or life imprisonment in lieu thereof, are inspired and actuated by a desire for vengeance. These widely varying theories—reformation on the one side, and vengeance on the other—are contradictory and irreconcilable by any logical process of reasoning or analysis. There should not be this conflict of purpose and aims. It is destructive of the end sought and greatly to be desired—the effective protection of society from its enemies. And it may be discovered that until the line of defense is organized and its purpose defined and understood, the apparently better organized attacking forces will continue to make disastrous inroads.

FRANK L. PERRIN

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

Kind as She Is Fair

Singing to Sylvia, by Lucy Poate Stebbins. New York: Henkle. $2.

IT IS ALWAYS refreshing to come upon an entertaining and wholesome story in the midst of the so-called realistic novels which have been so prominent in recent years. "Singing to Sylvia" is one of these refreshing stories, and, frankly light, contains a delightful love story which should be palatable to readers of all ages. It is a book about young people which young people especially would do well to read.

In brief, it concerns the reaction of the 20-year-old Sylvia to the sudden burden of responsibility which brings about a complete change in her previous frivolous existence. She assumes the care of a younger sister and a pair of obstreperous 10-year-old twins when their Boston home is suddenly and tragically deprived of their parents. There is very little money left to the once well-to-do family, so Sylvia takes the responsibility of being a homemaker, denying herself the refuge of marriage with a wealthy suitor, in order that her brother and sisters may have a home rather than the schools to which Hugo, her fiancé, would relegate them. Sylvia's growth from a flighty, irresponsible schoolgirl to an unselfish, really fine young woman, forms the body of the book.

The introduction of a second wealthy suitor, the young minister, Jervayse Home, complicates the story, and Sylvia's hesitancy in making a final choice between him and Hugo builds up a pleasant suspense to the very end, when a happy conclusion for everyone is brought about. The book is ingenuous, but not in the least sentimental, being saved from that by the freshness which pervades it. Further, there is a thoroughness in the delineation of minor characters which is a distinct addition to the book. A most engaging piece of light fiction.

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. . Uncle Sam

(Continued from Page 9)

drama of darkness. The more than 460,000 visitors who enter the glacier-carved gateway of Yosemite National Park each year carry away a memory of a drama of flame no less impressive. But why the memory of flame? Why not that of falling waters, or great rocky buttresses, or upland parks, or giant sequoias, or countless other stage settings of heroic magnitude? They are all to be found within the 1139 square miles of valleys and mountains and streams and forests that comprise the park. And each seems to offer the ultimate in scenic impressiveness.

The big show of the park, however, is presented within Yosemite Valley on a stage set for giants, with the soaring terraces of the Sierra Nevada for a back drop, and a series of stupendous, glacier-carved rocky formations for wings. It is a stage seven miles deep, with a proscenium one mile wide and 3000 to 4000 feet high.

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YELLOWSTONE PARK'S BUFFALO HERD IN FULL STAMPEDE

The foreground dominated by the great silvery bulk of El Capitan—so huge that four Woolworth Buildings might be set one atop the other against its rounded symmetrical face without equaling its height—the valley sweeps away to the vanishing point—over which broods the Gargantuan hooded monk called Half Dome—in a series of irregular rocky corrugations, the clefts of which are decorated with gauzy veils of waterfalls. Between these great polished cliffs, a flat floor, carpeted with lush green forests and flower-dotted meadows, bisected by the limpid Merced River, leads on up the valley and, narrowing as it winds, finally finds a narrow exit far up Tenaya Canyon. But all along the way, if his visit is made in early summer, one has been conscious of an incessant booming. Of all nature's devices to banish inconsequential thoughts this spectacle stands among the masterpieces: Yosemite Falls!

But the waterfall is not the park's production. That is a falls of a different kind. The rangers have been telling you about it ever since your arrival. "Remember the fire fall at 9 o'clock," is one of the routine cautions heard from time to time throughout the day. So when the hour approaches, the wise tourist, by shanks' mare, stage or private automobile, sets out to find a point of vantage which commands a generous view of Glacier Point where the spectacle is staged.

The air has just a suggestion of crispness that goes with the altitude. The night is almost sure to be clear, with calm, bright stars peering over a high horizon. On either side the great cliffs loom black and ponderous, deepening the mystery of night. Soft voices are heard; a suddenly hushed burst of laughter; shadowy figures disengage themselves from black blocks of trees and move quietly toward the open meadows. A spell of quietude settles down over the valley. Far up in the sky, peering over the brink of Glacier Point, a new star comes to rest. It flames and glows and dies down to a pin point of light. It seems as distant as the planets, but actually it rests on the rocky point 3254 feet almost straight above Camp Curry on the valley floor, and it's a huge bonfire of resinous bark.

From below, however, the illusion that it is one with the starry firmament is not dispelled with the knowledge of its true nature. It actually seems to be burning in the heart of night. Silently the little quiet groups watch it. Automobiles come to a halt and extinguish their headlights. Loud voices are hushed. Watches are consulted. There is a long moment of suspense, then someone whispers: "Nine o'clock," and as though in reply a far-away hulloa sounds through the night.

Night after night, year after year, for the duration of the summer season the formula is the same:

"Hel-lo-lo-o-o-o-o-o, Gla-a-a-cier-r-r-r Point-t-t-t-t!" The voice echoes down the valley and rolls up the surrounding cliffs.

A moment's wait: and then:

"Hel-lo-o-o, Camp-p-p-p Curry-y-y-y!" Distant, eerie, through more than half a mile of darkness, the answer floats down. Another pause, and up from Camp Curry rises the signal: "Let . . . the . . . fire . . . fall-l-l-l-l!"

And then the fiery star on the brink of Glacier Point, 3000 feet up in the air, begins to disintegrate. A twinkling jet of sparks shoots out of the sky, like an earth-bound comet trailing a fiery ribbon behind. It grows larger, multiplies a thousand times, until the black face of the cliff seems to have produced by some strange alchemy a cataract of flame. The sparkling cascade billows and sways, draws tendrils of light against the granite blackboard, widens, glows and, dropping at last to a cleft of rock far down the polished cliffs, splashes in a foam of gleaming spark-welter into a pool of glowing light. And thus the spectacle continues for some minutes until the final embers are wafted down from the lips of the high precipice, drawing the curtain of night behind them.

It is then that the watchers below realize how silent has been the scene. Even the booming voice of Yosemite Falls farther down the valley seems to have been muted during the performance, for suddenly one again becomes aware of its thunder. Someone speaks near by and breaks the silence, and sound once more pervades the night. Headlights are switched on. Motors are started. Yosemite Valley takes up its night activities. But the shadowy groups that have emerged from the trees turn back to their respective ways with the spell of the fire fall still upon them. They have undergone an experience few remember without emotion.

The fire fall at Camp Curry: Ask anyone who has visited Yosemite!

And so it goes throughout Uncle Sam's great show. Each park has its spectacle; its unique performance; its carnival features.

There's the midsummer tinpants tobogganing on glaciered Mt. Rainier; there's the "scenic railway" effect of Logan Pass in Glacier National Park; there's the wild animal act put on by Ranger Martindale in the Yellowstone, where one observes grizzly bears in the open with greater safety than anywhere else in the world; there's what might be called an American ballet, set before the greatest back drop ever painted: the Indian dances on the rim of the Grand Canyon; there's the great Midway attraction: fishing in the tidewater pools of Acadia National Park in Maine for odd treasures of the sea; there's the ———.

But enough has been said to carry the idea. There's no show in America that offers anything comparable to the great show of America herself. And there's no better time to set forth for the grand tour of the parks than now. The stage is all set. The rangers are waiting. A gala performance is prepared, for this is National Park Year.

And the cost? Surprisingly reasonable. It has been estimated that traveling by automobile with four in a car the tour of the parks may be made for something like $3 per day for each person. Traveling by rail, the cost will be similarly low and the comforts greater. The railroads have cut their rates drastically this year, and a trip across the continent, including stops at several parks, is well within the means of most average families. There is at least one excursion rate with a special fare from the East to Chicago of $23 and without Pullman, at $109, going from the Atlantic coast to Seattle, Wash., down to San Francisco, and return, visiting five national parks and one national monument en route.

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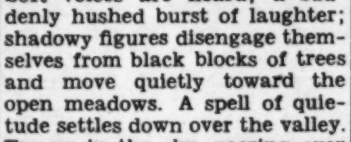

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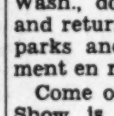

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

The Gun Factory . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I wish to commend the appearance in the Magazine Section, May 16, of Joseph Pennell's lithograph —The Gun Factory—so applicable to present affairs. He was a persistent antagonist of war, railing against its effects on the lives and happiness of the people, the foolish lack and inconvenience of few materials for those who could work; in this instance, artists.

His "Etchers and Etching" which came out in 1919 was full of criticism and angry revolt against the destruction of war because the artist's work is constructive. No one had time to make fine etching papers, so there was a scarcity—also of good ink. Every square inch of copper plate and chemicals must be accounted for to the Government and must be conserved for destructive purposes, and much of the best etching and painting materials were made in Germany. I saw him give a demonstration in lithography one night in this city where the same audience applauded an American soldier who had personally shot down 16 Germans. Poor Pennell raved! Being of Quaker stock he carried a deep conviction of the futility of it all. It was probably by reason both of "birthright" and "convincement" that he hated war.

C. F. MAURY.

St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

The Ex-President . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I greatly enjoyed and appreciated the article "The Ex-President Looks On," by Lucia Shepardson, published in your issue of May 16, 1934.

All politically motivated propaganda to the contrary, there are still a great number of people in this country who are deeply interested in what Mr. Hoover is thinking and doing. Those of us whose knowledge and recollection of events go back beyond our own personal misfortunes, whose belief is that the fault lies not with democracy itself but with the distorted uses to which the people have put it, who have some comprehension of the moral courage and integrity necessary in a man for him to adhere steadfastly to his own honest convictions and conceptions of economic and democratic principles throughout four years of such tremendous public opposition and defamation as the world has seldom seen directed against an individual—those of us who pause to consider these things will always be interested in what Mr. Hoover is thinking and doing.

I agree, too, that it is high time that some attention is directed to Mr. Hoover's continual *gentlemanly* reticence toward the shortcomings and faults of the present administration. In a time like this, when the multiplicity of errors seems utterly to clamor for public criticism, Mr. Hoover's policy of silence can best be interpreted only as showing forth still more clearly the innate excellence of the man.

May Mr. Hoover's vacation continue to be a happy one. He deserves it.

MRS. OLIVE M. ELWORTHY.

Tulsa, Okla.

* * *

Nations Within Nations . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The "national state" is still under a heavy fire of criticism from every direction. These comments in its defense are called forth by the article in the Magazine Section of May 9 entitled "Nations Within Nations." In this article the writer attributes the sufferings and grievances of minority populations in Europe to "two pernicious doctrines—that 'might makes right' and that the 'national state' is an institution of almost sacrosanct character, although it is notorious that this fetish is chiefly worshiped by peoples of backward political development." While it may be true that minorities suffer under the imperialistic rule that might makes right, it is surely not true that the idea of the national state belongs to the category of backward political development. What is true, however, is that the development of the national state in Europe is still immature—still pulled this way and that by imperialistic and hierarchical influences. Most of the states of Europe are at the beginning of the stage that England passed through under the century of Tudor rule, but few of their rulers show any signs of the wisdom of the Tudors in identifying themselves with parliamentary evolution.

The formation and growth of the national state was the liberating process which paved the way for the democratic evolution that has made possible the peaceful existence of minorities of every size and character in states such as the United States of America and the British Commonwealth. It is a question of patient transition, of forbearances on both sides, of making racial egotism subservient to coöperative citizenship, of replacing despotic rule with liberal government and political education. The shifting of boundaries means, more often than not, simply shifting the disease from one area to another. It is the federal principle which is solving the minority question in those national states which are most highly developed on a democratic basis—where nationality does not necessarily mean only one racial element, but a wider all-inclusive citizenship. The exaggerations of racialism being manifested by some national states today are simply a transitional stage out of imperialism and not the essential characteristic of the idea of the state itself.

It is more than probable that political exploitation is responsible for most of the present unrest concerning the whole minority question, and as the governments of Europe become less fearful and despotic and more liberal on the basis of political and religious freedom for the individual so will all minorities find their congenial associations irrespective of boundaries. The analogy given by Mr. Dawson, of many nationalities, races and religions working peacefully together in Switzerland on the business of the League, is an argument in favor of and not against the national state, for Switzerland was one of the earliest states in Europe to evolve the democratic and federal principle as an antidote to the military imperialism by which the cantons were surrounded.

The attempt to force the responsibility for the treatment of certain minorities on the League is to strike at the fundamental principle of international relationship —nonintervention in the internal affairs of sovereign nations, and to weaken the true purpose of the League. But to continue the process already started, of exploring the possibilities of federation for Europe is certainly a move toward that progress which shall end war and establish individual freedom in its right relation to government.

MRS. LEILA FLOWER.

London, Eng.

* * *

Economic Security . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Thanks for the article which appeared in the April 25 issue of this Section entitled "World Seeks Goal of Economic Security," by Eyre Sandford Carter. Communism, Fascism, and Democracy face civilization of the present day as the three main types of government competing for support. By explaining the anatomy of systems misunderstood almost as widely as they are discussed, Communism, Fascism, Democracy, this article has made me realize with new and startling perception what is an essential and perpetual need of the thinking world: courageous publications which will lift the veil of deadening apathy and confusing propaganda, and will throw the searchlight of logical, scientific thought on the facts hid behind the meaning and application, so that "he who runs may read."

PAUL LEONARD.

Oakland, Calif.

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Why put up with all the annoyance of a rusting tank . . . discolored water, rust-repairs and, sooner or later, complete replacement? You can end all this with a tank of non-rusting Everdur—the same Anaconda Metal used in the air conditioning system of the new Christian Science Publishing Society Building. Everdur Metal is copper, specially alloyed to improved physical properties. It is ideal for tanks because it is as strong and easily welded as steel. And it is the standard material for rust-proof tanks used by leading makers of range boilers and automatic water heaters.

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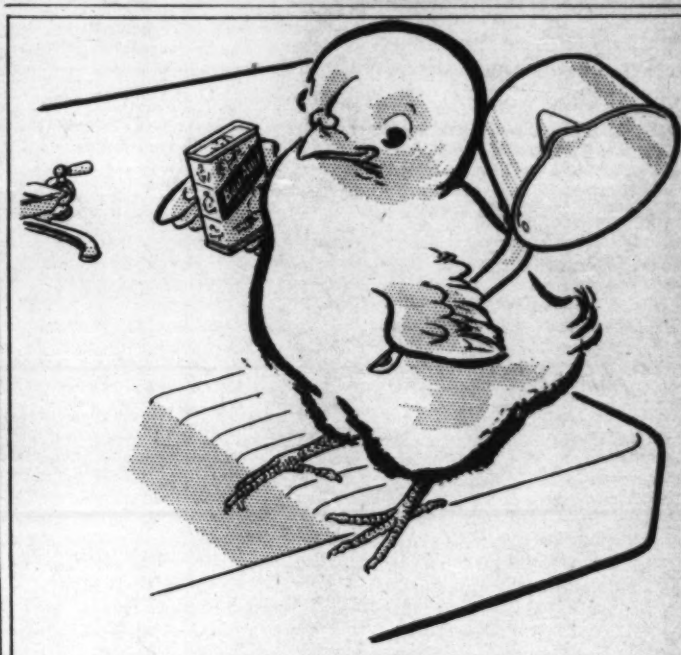

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Give Bon Ami a chance to clean your kitchen sink and utensils. Try a package and see for yourself not only how easily and quickly it works—but also, what a fine *shine* it gives.

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Demand for Toilet Requisites

The increased demand evident throughout the world for American toilet requisites is a gratifying development, according to Mr. C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the United States Department of Commerce. Sales abroad in practically all categories under this classification are on the upgrade, he points out.

During the first three months of the year overseas shipments from the United States of toilet preparations reached the value of $850,000, compared with $718,300 for the corresponding period of 1933, an increase of 18 per cent. Dentifrices alone, chiefly toothpaste, accounted for $313,400, an increase of approximately $57,000 over the 1933 period.

Exports of fancy soaps and shaving creams are also increasing and reached the value of $280,800 during the first quarter of this year, compared with $253,400 for the corresponding period of 1933. Fancy soap headed the list with exports valued at $174,400, an increase of $27,700. A part of these value increases, it is pointed out, was due to lower dollar exchange.

Toiletries are among the best known American merchandise in world trade, Mr. Concannon states, every civilized country buying United States products, particularly toothpaste, shaving creams and talcum powder.

Market for Rayon

While production of rayon in Czechoslovakia has notably increased, it is still insufficient to supply domestic demand, according to a report from Mr. Sam E. Woods, commercial attaché at Prague, made to the United States Department of Commerce. Because of fashion changes, an enormous increase in rayon consumption occurred in 1933, amounting to 5,800,000 kilograms, as compared with only 4,000,000 kilograms in the preceding year.

Three rayon factories were operating during 1933, although one of these was forced to suspend operations toward the close of the year. The total output of these plants amounted to 3,200,000 kilograms of viscose rayon.

Pacific Trade

Improved economic conditions of certain countries bordering the Pacific, expected to result in the increased purchasing power of several of America's overseas customers, present a favorable prospect for Pacific coast merchants and shippers, the Bank of America comments in a survey of Far Western business.

A substantial gain in both import and export trade between Japan and the United States, an important influence in Pacific trade activity, is due to increased industrial activity in the former country. Total Japanese trade with all countries increased approximately 9 per cent for the first quarter of 1934 over the corresponding period in 1933.

Active building operations in the major metropolitan cities of China have given slight impetus to trade with that country, although the total volume remains but slightly improved over 1933. The United States silver policy, however, tending to stabilize the world market for silver, which is China's monetary base, should result in larger purchases by that country, it is believed.

Increased retail activity, low inventories and easier domestic credit in Chile, where the volume of all foreign trade is considerably higher than last year's totals, has stimulated exports from Pacific ports.

Still enjoying the benefits of a highly profitable 1933 wool crop, Australian foreign trade shows a sharp advance over last year. From the United States this country has made large purchases of industrial equipment and automobiles, the bank reports. A brighter commercial outlook is reported in Peru as the result of trade agreements.

Reflecting improved conditions throughout the Pacific, imports and exports through the five custom districts of the Pacific coast aggregated $34,586,422 during March, against $22,130,732 in March, 1933, an increase of $12,455,690, or more than 56 per cent.

British Trade

British imports during the January-April period of 1934 had an aggregate value of £39,988,000, an increase of 14.3 per cent, compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to the division of regional information, United States Department of Commerce. The increase occurred mainly in raw materials, which were 35 per cent greater in value.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

PROF. DONALD H. MENZEL, Ph. D., is widely known as a writer of magazine articles explaining important developments in the field of the physical sciences, especially astronomy, in terms which the layman can understand.

JACK STARR-HUNT is the correspondent in Mexico City for several leading American newspapers.

DOROTHEA D. KAHN, a member of the Monitor's Chicago staff, is a frequent contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section.

RALPH W. CROSMAN views the world scene from California. He is an experienced journalist.

R. MAILLARD STEAD is the Monitor's chief sports writer in London.

HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS is a feature and editorial writer and regular evening radiocaster for the Monitor. His series entitled "Your American Caravan," published in the Monitor in 1932, depicted experiences encountered in 18 national parks visited during a six months' tour, in the course of which he covered 20,000 miles.

International TRADE DIRECTORY

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Knee Action Wheels

Shock Proof Steering

80 Horsepower—80 miles per hour

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Bodies by Fisher

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Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

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MAYONNAISE
Manufactured by
Ivanhoe Foods Inc.
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Heats 150,000 Homes!

Today Oil-O-Matic heats more homes than any other oil burner in the world. Williams Oil-O-Matic pioneered oil heating sixteen years ago and now holds basic patents on many exclusive features. Mechanical superiority evidenced by its choice for Westminster Abbey, Reims and Canterbury Cathedrals, and new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon and other similar buildings. Burns domestic fuel oil. Quickly installed in any type of boiler—steam, hot water, vapor or warm air. Insures famous HUSHED HEAT—absolutely automatically.

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New lightweight Sentinel Series Hoovers with Positive Agitation and new duralumin Dusting Tools.

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THOSE who are in touch with business developments at home or abroad will find much to interest them in the advertisements on this page.

HAVE you something to sell abroad? Do you need an agent to represent you in another country? Do you want to buy goods of foreign manufacture? An advertisement in the INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIRECTORY brings buyers and sellers of all nations together.

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ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

$5 "You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot" $6

Sizes 1 to 12
Widths AAAAAA to EEE

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Inc.
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WHITTEMORE'S
SHOE
POLISHES

Complete line of high-grade polishes for all types of shoes; sold throughout the United States. Distribution desired in England, Australia, South America.

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For illustrated folders giving prices and showing popular flatware and hollow ware designs in Watson Sterling, address

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SOAPS and PERFUMES
of world-wide fame and reputation
In United States: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York
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In Australia: 23 Euston Road, Sydney

. . Mexico

(Continued from Page 3)

affair which his office would have required.

Just as in his military work, so during his term as Governor from 1928 to 1932 he was not a "desk man." He spent little time in his office, and traveled almost constantly throughout the State. He liked to talk to the peasants themselves, to the townsmen, to get first-hand information on their needs and to attempt to satisfy them by adequate legislation. It is said he made a hobby of giving "lifts" to Indians, the humblest class in Mexico, whom he encountered walking while he, as Governor, was riding in a high-powered car.

As Governor of Michoacan, Cardenas achieved a constructive record, especially in the matter of primary education. His term was marked by an intense campaign of rural school building, by extreme economy and by the conversion of public funds from the uses of bureaucracy to the uses of public good. His first decree when he took office was one reducing all public salaries. The decree cut the Governor's salary to half of what it had been. He decreed or had passed legislation to expropriate large tracts of lands, much of which had remained idle, and had these tracts sliced up into small tracts. During his term more land was parceled than during the entire period from 1917 to 1928. Other outstanding legislation included limitation of churches, simplification of judicial procedure, intensification of road building, restriction of professions, stimulation of industry by special concessions in matters of taxes.

At the end of his term as Governor, Cardenas was intrusted with several important military missions, including that of garrison commander at Puebla, and on Jan. 1, 1933, President Abelardo Rodriguez appointed him Minister of War, an office which he resigned in May.

Cardenas' political program will be the "Six-Year Plan" formulated by the party convention which nominated him. The plan provides a detailed economic and social program of development throughout the six-year term and is designed to carry out the precept stressed by Calles, that of abolishing a "personalistic" government and establishing of an "institutional government," which would function with the personal element of leaders reduced to a mechanized minimum.

Besides the Six-Year Plan, Cardenas has added another plank—the first time this has been done in Mexico—a prohibition plank. In a recent statement this man, almost a teetotaler himself and an enemy of alcoholism because of the social and individual harm it causes, categorically declared that one of his first acts if elected will be to decree a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the country.

While some previous chief executives have advocated spending large appropriations for educational work in combating alcoholism—Provisional President Emilio Portes Gil was the outstanding one in this respect—Cardenas is the first to make a flat-footed stand on the matter.

From "Photographs of Mexico" by Anton Bruehl. © Delphic Studios, N. Y.

TYPICAL OF MEXICO'S PEON POPULATION

Accented "UPLIFT"

plus

Diaphragm Control

Bustline well uplifted and diaphragm well controlled — that is the formula for a fashionable figure right now! Maiden Form makes it easy to acquire these smart accented lines, with clever brassieres like the style above—No. 543, with a two-inch band.

"Full-Fashion" brassiere (left) is made with seamless breast sections, both with and without diaphragm band. It fits like a stocking!

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A vacation paradise for boys. Endowed by Y. M. C. A. Cost $250,000. Near N. Y.; 900 acres; 100 buildings; private woodlands, lakes, all outdoor sports; craft training, excellent care; competent character-building leadership. $14 weekly. Est. 27 years. Ask for 24-page illustrated catalog. A. J. S. Martin, Suite 9158, 420 Lexington Av., N.Y.

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(Entrance on Maiden Lane)

. . Rainbow

(Continued from Page 2)

haps the thread is there but too gossamer fine for us to detect. The discovery of solar gold must await the development of more powerful instruments.

The more than 30 substances that still remain to be found do not worry the astronomer. Judging from terrestrial occurrence, most of them are probably quite rare. On the other hand, there is absolutely no reason to believe that the heavenly bodies contain chemical elements other than the 92 terrestrial ones. True, there are still a few threads that have not yet been identified, but the list of such orphan lines is rapidly dwindling.

As children we used to dream of finding the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow. Most of us realize that we are still children, especially when we consider the vast fields of knowledge that lie before us still unexplored and uncharted. Some progress has been made.

We have taken the rainbow from the sky and placed it in our physical laboratories and astronomical observatories. Its foot no longer lies elusively just over the next hill. No pot of gold is evident. The rainbow does not even suggest the presence of gold in the starry heavens or in the sun. But the knowledge we gain from it is still more valuable. "How much better is it to get wisdom than gold" (Proverbs 16:16).

The rainbow is truly a bridge, as the ancients used to believe. It bridges the enormous distances between us and the stars and whispers secrets of their structure and composition. It bridges billions of years of time and enables us to read the story of the formation and early history of our earth. The rainbow is indeed a sign of promise. Promise of answering further problems of time and space that are still mysteries.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

CANADIAN—Ten years Mexico, seeks connection manager or representative for American or British concern. D-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Were you one of the millions

whose feet tramped over this floor last summer?

This photograph was taken *after* millions of feet had walked over this floor at the Century of Progress Exhibition last summer. As you can see, it is practically as fresh and new as it was the day it was laid! So it's easy to understand what a Sealex Linoleum Floor can do in relieving you for many, many years of all expenditures for floor-scraping, varnishing or painting! The patterns, too, will never fade, and will wear a long time for they are inlaid clear through to the backing.

But long service is only one of many outstanding Sealex advantages. Other important ones are beauty of color and design and unlimited possibilities for individual floor treatments. Any decorative design you can imagine—carrying out any color scheme or period style—can be set into the floor, as the game-room "inset" is set in the floor above. Visit your Sealex dealer, who will be glad to assist you with your floor-covering problems. Or, write our Home Decoration Bureau, CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC. KEARNY, NEW JERSEY

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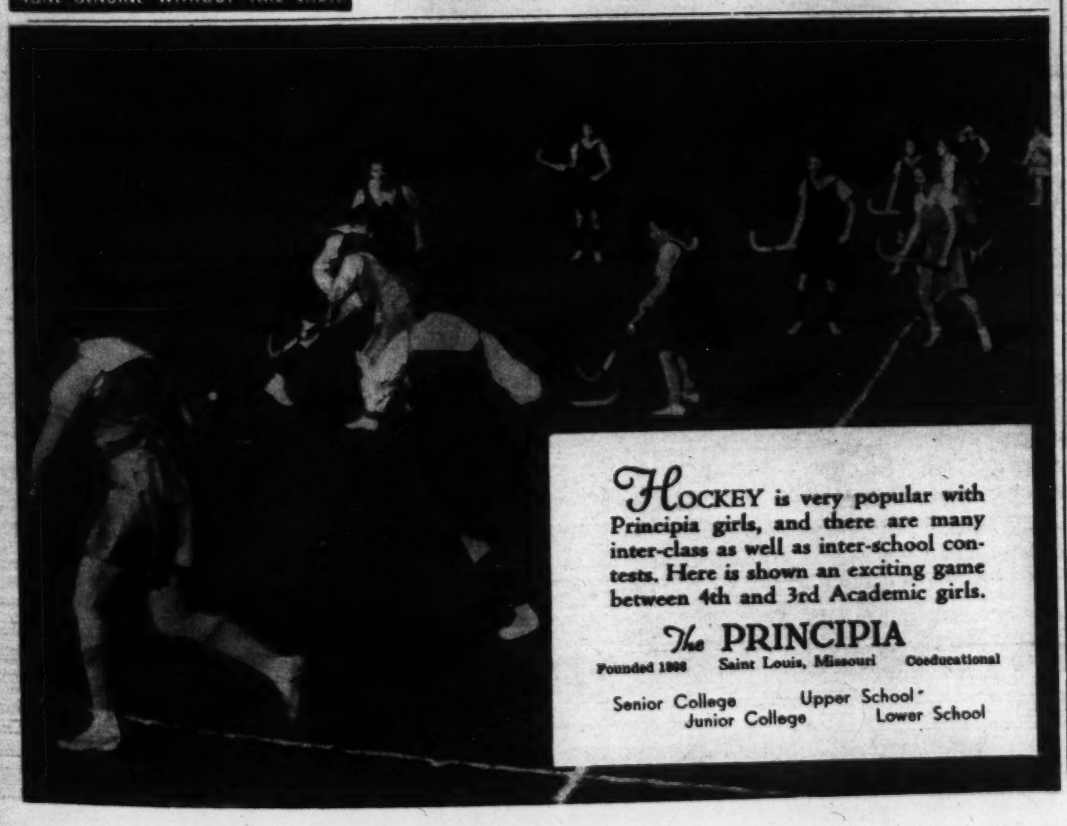
FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE



HOCKEY is very popular with Principia girls, and there are many inter-class as well as inter-school contests. Here is shown an exciting game between 4th and 3rd Academic girls.

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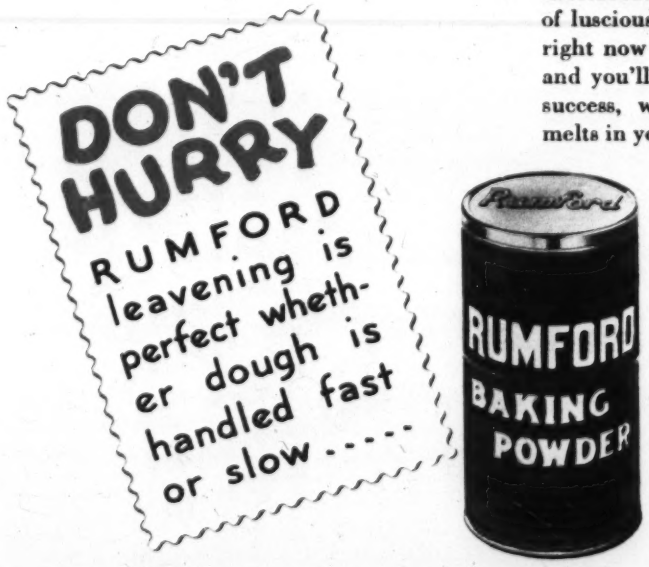
handle dough your own way ... Rumford rises the right amount at the right time!



It takes the absolutely uniform two-to-one leavening of Rumford to produce the delicious biscuit shortbread that adds so much to your enjoyment of luscious fresh berry and fruit shortcakes. And right now is the shortcake season. Use Rumford and you'll be sure that every one is a gratifying success, with a delicate biscuit-crust that just melts in your mouth in a perfect blend with whatever seasonal filling and sauce you use.

The ideal two-to-one leavening of Rumford assures perfect baking results. Rumford is a pure all-phosphate baking powder whose divided leavening action is released in the scientific proportion of two-thirds in the mixing, and the last one-third in the oven heat. This twice-acting leavening produces uniformly raised hotbreads and cakes delicately flavored and with never a trace of any bitter after-taste.

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